IAL.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

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## SOUTH CHICAGO.

Great Auction Sale of Lots and Blocks in Iron Workers' Addition to South Chicago.

### THE FORUM.

William Brackett's Estimate of the Philosophy of Voltaire.

Sketch of the Author Who Brought About the French Revo-Intion.

Summary of the Great Essayist's Contributions to the World's Thoughts.

Dr. R. Ludlam's Experience and Observations in the Hospitals of Paris.

Description of the Most Famous Medical School in the World.

Edward Everett Hale's True History of Philip Nolan.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF VOLTAIRE.

To estimate and determine properly the value of Voltaire's services to the world, it would be necessary to regard him under many different aspects, and from many different points of view aspects, and from many different points of view. For though he was not equally great in every character, he excelled as a poet, a historian, a philosopher, a dramatic author, a writer upon politics, religion, science, and almost every subject that can interest and occupy the human mind. In all the higher graces of composition, in power of expression, vigor of thought, fertility of invention, wit, and fancy, and above all in his admirable clearness of diction, he outstripped all of his contemporaries, and stands with scarcely a peer in the ahole world of letters. He wrote agualty well in proper and verse. As He wrote equalty well in prose and verse. As a dramatic suchor his own countrymen rank him dy, though, in my opinion, without justice. And in their estimation, too, his great epic poem, the Henriade, stands as high as the Iliad of Homer or the Divine Comedy of Dante. Many of his minor poems, hit a that upon the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake, breathe the highest

Among his prose writings, those curious creations of his fancy, such as Candide and L'Ingenu, abounding in wit and humor, and illustrat-ing and enforcing some great principles of human conduct, are the most pleasing to the ma-jority of readers. With many, however, the preference is given to his correspond-ence, which comprises several volumes; with others, to his philosophical cessays, his scientific treatises, or his critical and controversial wittings. But, doubtless, the first place ought to be assigned to his historical works, in which he struck out a new path, and assed the minds of men to a higher conten

of the true ends and aims of this branch of human knowledge.

To do justice, therefore, to Voltaire's merits, I repeat is, would require an examination of a multitude of works, which run through a hundred volumes, and which exhant almost every field of knowledge. To write the history of such a man is to write the history of civilization for more than a century past; for his labors not only live after him, but they are of such a striking and enduring character as to impress them-selves on succeeding generations, and give di-rection to much of the thought and action of

numerous in which

volfaire interpreted,

at the risk of liberty and life, to prevent such atrosities. To relate a single one in this concetion: A young officer in the North of France by the name of La Barre, scarcely arrived at years of discretion, was brought before the tribunal of Abbeville for passing in front of a procession of monks without removing his hat, and of singing songs ridiculing the Christian religion. In addition to these heinous offenses, it was known that he had in his possession Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, and his great great Treatise upon Toleration. For these crimes the young man was condemned to suffer the most cruel tortures, and afterwards to have his tongue and hands cut off,—a sentence which, thanks to the exertions of Voltaire, was not listerally executed. Voltaire's defense of La Barre came near costing him his own life. The same tribunal which condemned the one would undoustedly have passed sentence on the other, if they could have found sufficient proof that he was the author of the Philosophical Dictionary, one of the proceribed works found in La Barre's possession.

It was at procious acts of this nature, commit-

was the author of the Phiceophical Dictionary, one of the proceribed works found in La Barre's possession.

It was airocious sets of this nature, committed by the clergy and tolerated by the Government, that first roused Voltaire's resentment. As soon as he was old enough to comprehent the situation, his great soul took fire at them, and he was determined to devote his life and talents to the extirpation of such abuses in Church and State. To this end all the resources of his vast learning, his unrivaled wit, and brilliant genius, were directed. Happily, he sustained high social relations with some of the first personages in the Government, and, being left in independent circumstances, bribery and the frowns of power never swerved him from his course. Had he been isolated from society, and thrown, in youth, penniless on the world, his great falents might not have saved him from the common fate of so many superior souls, weighed down by poverty, who, in that age of the world, yielded to the blandishments of wealth and power, and becamethe easy instruments of tyranny in high places. But Voltairs stood high above these induences. He disdained all those political advantages which his wealth, his powerful connections, and his talents might easily have secured him, and, at an early age, he entered the great struggie for popular rights which was then just beginning to agitate the minds of men, not as a subaltern, or a mercenary waiting for some one to conduct him into the fray, out as a leader, ready to rush into the van, and to direct the storm and the whirlwind.

Filly to relate what he did for suffering bu-

leader, ready to rush into the van, and to direct the storm and the whirlwind.

Fitly to relate what he did for suffering humanity, at this criss and in this cause, would fill a volume, and a volume so bright and redeeming as intone—in the minds of reasonable men—for all the faults, real and imaginary, with which his most malignant guesses have loaded his memory. I can hause to mention but a FEW EXAMPLES.

where his most manusch guerness have loaded his memory. I can bause to mention but A FEW EXAMPLES.

It has almost passed into a proverb that it was the pen of Voltaire, more than all other causes combined, that stimulated the French Revolution,—that mighty reaction of the human mind against centuries of wrong and oppression. Nor was the influence of his writings in favor of human liberty confined to his own country. It was felt with almost equal power in other parts of Europe, as well as in America. It is excreely an exaggeration to say that it requires no very critical examination of Voltaire's works to discover in them the germ both of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. His far-reaching vision saw in the not far distant future the ultimate emancipation of the race from both religious and political slavery, and his fertile brain turnished for their guidance those principles of equity and toleration which are, in our day, the leading and familiar landmarks under all systems of free Government.

Total State State

iberaied on pain of being bemished from his country. As between the two these pondshements were worse in cases of offenes against the State. Here, the Parker of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds. To piece a state of the mild Google of the Savier of mankind knew no bounds and the state of the poet, but a state of the poet, but the saddes of particips, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of realities, in some of the poet, but the saddes of the poet the saddes of the poet

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

HIS PHILOSOPHY.

He studied all the different metaphysical systems

may, at what may be called

ms PHILOSOFIE.

He studied all the different metaphysical systems of ancient and modern times, and orized the truths many of them contain. Yet his mind did not rest satisfied with them. He had a still higher respect for the discoveries which either directly or indirectly minister to the daily wants of man and advance him in knowledge. While yet a young man he visited England, in 1728, and found men intensely agitated over the recent speculations and discoveries of Locae and Newton. While he does ample justice to Locke as a metaphysician, contrasting him with his own emineut countrymen, Descartes and Malebranche, whom he represents as constructing the "romance of the soul," while Locke wrote its history, he, nevertheless, looked with more favor upon the grand achievements of Newton, in whose praise he can hardly find language to express himself. This bias is undoubtedly owing to the fact that he cousidered the study of metaphysicias as being naturally less prolific in useful results than that of matural philosophy. "The metaphysiciaus," says he, "may not inaptly be compared to that class of gladiators who are compelled to fight with a bandage over their eyes. But when Newton, with his eves open, applied himself to mathematical researches, his views extended to the limits of the universe." To the same effect is the conclusion he reaches, after examining the different systems of anoient philosophy. "Afterwhe assertions of the ancient philosophy." Afterwhe assertions of the ancient philosophy. "Afterwhe assertions of the hardless has the end of his life that he had lost his time. It must be contessed that the inventors of the mechanical arts have been much more useful to men than the inventors of spilogisms. He who first imagined as ship towers high above him who imagined innate ideas."

It will be easily seen, from these remarks, that the philosophocal system of Vol aire bears a close resemblance to that of Bacon, and that the expression which Bacon uses to describe his own philosophy,

to his physical well-being, to make his existence here more comfortable, more prosperous, more happy,—these were the simple issues they est before them in their writings; and how well they have succeeded in turning the minds of menfrom the barren speculations of preceding philosophers to the fertile fields pointed out by them every student of philosophy knows.

Now, by some curious turn in the wheel of fortune, it has fallen to the lot of Bages to receive greater credit than he deserves, and to Voltaire to receive less than he deserves, for their services in the same field of thought. In our day, at least, the claim put forth in favor of the English (hilosophy, is not recognized. It is universally conceded that either of the splendid Italian names of Leonerdo da Vinci, or of Galileo, has a better title to it. Probably the reasons with the French philosopher has

years. But the day must some when good men will win their cause."

Now what was it that

SUSTAINED HIS SUBLIME PATIENCE
through all these westry years of warfare with every form of wretchedness and evil in the world? It was that philoso, hy, of which he was at once the disciple and in part the discoverer, which sustains so many other westr pilgrims, at the present day, and whose brightness is illuminating the future of the race. The great historian and philosopher saw in his day, with almost as clear a vision as that with which Comte, and Buckle, and Herbert Spencer have seen in our day, that through the tangled web of the life of man, as well as the life of nations, there runs a thread which binds him and them in indissoluble ties with the past of their fellows, and conducts, with unerring certainty, to the higher future in store for them. This bright line of connection may, at times, grow dun; it

time, its existence becomes as certain as the laws which maintain the order and harmony of the physical universe.

Now, by whatever name we choose to call this great power or principle of nature, which directs its vital forces and processes, and prendes over all its operations, it is seen to be under the dominion of fixed and unchangeable laws. This idea is expressed by Voltaire in the following manner:

"Either the world subsists by its own nature, that is, by its own physical laws, or a Supreme Being has formed it, according to His supreme laws. In both cases everything is necessary. Heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, without having any power to rest in air. Pear-trees cannot produce pine-apples. The instinct of an estrich. Everything is arranged, adjusted, and fixed." And in speaking of elementary heat, which formed the subject of so much discussion in his time. Voltaire advances opinions upon the origin of organic existence which are in entire harmony with the more advanced thought of the present day. "If I dave hazard my doubts," he says, "I confess I do not think it impossible that this element of heat may be the substance which, in part, animates nacure and holds a certain refation between bodies which we know, and others which we do not know, just as certain organized thants serve as a passage between the vegetable sod the animal longdoms. Everything tends to make us believe there is a chain of beings raing by degrees from lower to higher forms. We only now mai kingdoms. Everything tends to make us believe there is a chain of beings rising by degrees from lower to higher forms. We only now know imperfectly certain links in this immense chain. In this opinion I only expose my doubts; and we ought to cultivate philosophy, which teaches us to doubt about everything which lies beyond the province of mathematics and actual experiment."

teaches us to doubt about everything which lies beyond the province of mathematics and actual experiment."

To rise from the contemplation of the origin of animated beings to

A CERATIVE POWEE—

A CERATI

ture and consequently the author of that deagn."

And again: "In my opinion, the most fitting homage that can be rendered to God is to stand forward in His defense, without anger; as the most unworthy portrait that can be drawn of Him is to represent Him as viodic Ive and furtious. He is truth itself; and truth is without passion." A noble expression, and worthy to be written in letters of gold.

In auotone place he remarks: "A father who kills his offsprang is a monster; a King who couducts his subjects into a scare, in order to obtain a pretext for delivering been up to punishment and torture, is an execuable tyrant. If you coursive God to possess the same kindness which you require in a father, the same justice

ances, he would have saved himself manifold indignities and eafferings, among which proscription, imprisonment, and stile were only a part. He might have reasoned with himself, like so many others under smaller discussions and stile were only a part. He might have reasoned with himself, like so many others under smaller discussions which is exceed instory. There are inconsistences in it that cannot be reconciled with reason. Many of the leading coaracters who figure in it are many orbity of initiation, or even of respect. Much it would fall to the ground Skill and the whole, it would fall to the ground Skill and the whole, it would fall to the ground Skill and the shole, it would fall to the ground Skill and the shole, it would fall to the ground Skill and the shole, it would fall to the ground Skill and the shole, it we better to believe in it. With some such plea as this Voltaire might have eached I But such a course was foreign to his impetious spirit. Having been once convinced that the seried oracles were not what they oliming to be enaccipation of the way to conclusions arrived at by so many enlightened vinds at the present day; that he was not expert to the strong of the day in the law and present the product of the same manifest to be a phasent. For we see all around us a shaking up of the dry bones of the old theology. It has to apparent. For we see all around us a shaking up of the dry bones of the old theology. It has to apparent. For we see all around us a shaking up of the dry bones of the old theology. It has to apparent. For we see all around us a shaking up of the dry bones of the old theology. It has to the part of the proportion of the race from bug-round the proportion of the race from bug-round and Judy at the Fair."

It is to pillosophy, alone shat we are indebted, if relicion no longer gives be bright or out wars, it is to pillosophy, alone shat we are indebted, if relicion no longer gives be bright to civil wars, it is to pillosophy, alone shat we are indebted, if relicion no longer gives

what they elsimed to be, be pronounced against them, and he pronounced against them, in such a tone that the whole world heard it, if they did not heed it.

That he only led the way to conclusions arrived at by so many enlightened rainds at the present day; that he was only a posent in proclaiming the emancipation of the race from bugotry and superstition, is now but the against the for we see all around us a shaking up of the dry bones of the old theology. It has lost most of its terrors. It can no longer intumdate us with its revengeful Judge, or its endiess tortures; or cheat as with its hollow dogmas. More true in our day than in his, is the lemark of Voltaire, that "there is not in all Europe one statesman, one man as all versed in the affairs of toe world, she has not the most supra ne contempt for the legends with which we are mundated. If religion no longer gives birth to civil wars, it is to philosophy, alone that we are indebted, theological disputes beginning to be regarded in much the same manner as the quarrels of Punch and Judy at the Fair."

In the next place, Voltaire's mind was of Too Procuressive an order. The religion or government. No one perceived and understood better than he the march of the human intellect, and that, consequently, what is suitable to one age becorres obsoicte and out of place in another. Christiauity, like other institutions, has changed its form, its rice, its dogmas, and general policy, time and again, to suit its changing environment, and to adaptitudion, has changed its form, its rice, its dogmas, and general policy, time and again, to suit its changing necessities. It was one thing in the Middle Ages, quite autoner thing in the nineteenth century. Broken up into different sects, some are seen lagging in the rear of the general progress, some few keeping pace with it—but almost all halting behind it, and throwing obstacles in its way. Almost every discovery in science weakers its pretensions to a Divane origin, and abridges its empire over the souls of men; so that i

Nor need we fear, in this changed aspect of our religion, that the world will be enveloped a darkness. For thousands of years the religious systems of Buddha and Confucius have helped to preserve the civilizations of the Kast. And who that has properly heeded the signs of the times does not see that in the coming centuries, a flood of new light will be poured upon our present ignorance of min's spititual nature, and upon that almost total darkness which hovers over the tomb? But it will not descend upon us from on high through some divine or supernatural agency. These problems will be worked out, like others, by the unassisted and uniospired intellect of man.

shorem in upon their narrans.

He was a great favorite with the aborigines, although he was often engaged in war with them, and taught them a pantomimic language, something like the dumb alphabet, colv more oriental and dignified. His enter, recorded him among Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Indians sines, and he was alluk between them and the American settlements. He lived entirely among the indians for two years, and finally reappeared in New Orteans, with a drove of wild horses, which he sold to good advantage. Noish was always

A THUE AMERICAN, although a house relative to boundaries, fishing, and hunting rights, he always sided with his own country. He was, in fact, although a house dealer, a kind of scout, who knew everything that was going on in the half-civilized region around him. When Joho Adams was Freedent, and half our arms was on the Mississippi prepared to strike the blow which healy diffy years later fell with such terrible and grushing force upon Mexico. It was during this threatening aspect of affairs that Philip Noish, who had done much to make Texas the reverse of a terra incognita, went into that country, with about a dozen companions, to hunt ap wid borses. The Spanish Governor suspected him, and

sent 160 armed Men
in pursuit of the little band. They came upon
the Americans by surprise, but, in spite of all
that, Noian rallied them, but was killed—shot
through the forehead—at the first fire. His
comrades fought until they were allowed to surrender with all the honors of war, but the Spauiards decoyed them into one of their for treese,
and they were condemned to perpetual captivity
in Mexico. Their captors grew to love them,
but, after six years, the Spanish Government
sent

and Ephrism Blackman was shot, having lost in a game of dice which decided which one of the prisoners was to be executed. The United States had to postpone the cay of its revenge, which came in the reversion of Louisiana to the French, from whom we purchased it; in the independence of Mexico and of Texas, and the general humiliation of Spain. He hoped that a statue to Philip. Nolan would yet be set up in Washington.

A Sunday Mail-Entertainments-Personal Items.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

AUBORA, Ill., Nov. 13.—Thanks to the energy and perseverance of Postmaster G. A. Pfrangle we are hereafter to be favored with a Sunday mail, which will prove a great accommodation and be duly appreciated by our citizens. This mail will arrive at 8 o'clock p. m. each Suuday, the Pacific express, reaching this city at 12 o'clock m., and the Post-Office being open, as eretofore, from 12 to 1 o'clock. On the other three Sundays the office will be open from 3 to 4

The recent entertainment given by the under-gradua es of the East-Side High-School proved so enjoyable an affair that a general desire for its repetition has been expressed; and it is probable that other similar ent rtainments will given soon. The pupils, each and all, acquitand the audience which thronged the Opera-House was generous in praise.

The first ball of the season was given on Tues

ay evening by the Aurora Steamer Company od, while not largely attended, was a pleasar and enjoyable affair.

The Sons of Albion, on Wednesday evening

rave their first sociable for the season, at Music Hail. The Society are noted for always having a good time at their gatherings, and condensing of people in the community.

Last evening, the first of the series of Opera-

House Cinb parties came off, proving a grand recess socially and financially. The proceeds parties are devoted to the charitable fund of Aurora Post, G. A. R.

uple of burglaries which pauned out poorly, are has been little or nothing to break the protony of a very dull community.

shortly to be made manifest in a series of grand concerts. The Society numbers about 100 mem-

concerts. The Society numbers about 100 members, including all our finest vocalists.

The Frack Aisea Combination will present "The Two Ornhaus" at the Opera-House on Tuesday evening the Camilla Urso troups appear under the auspices of the A. L. A.

### CRIMINAL NEWS

A Kokomo Complot and Its Dire ful Results to an Artless Agriculturist.

Itinerant Sae-Magus Sells Him Gold-Bug Diagram for \$5,000.

He Buys It with the Understanding that It will Discover a Hidden Treasure.

The Judge's Remarks in Sentencing the Kentucky Ku-Klux at Louisville.

Pursuit and Capture of the Perpetrat ors of the Denver Horror.

### A CAME AT KOKOMO.

THE GYPSY'S SECRET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Кокомо, Ind., Nov. 14.—All the fools are not dead yet. In spite of the repeated warnings of the newspayers against the cumping mac tions of the confidence man, in spite of the reve-lations which flood the public prints daily, describing the shrewd methods by which innocent, simple-minded persons are defrauded of the hard-earned accumulations of years, there are some who will never learn prudence, caution, and foresight until they have had the bitter experience itself. After the fingers have been badly burned, the child, who may be quite advanced in years if not in sense, learns there is no end to the caution displayed in securing the stable-door.

A gigantic confidence scheme has lately come

A gigantic confidence scheme has lately come to light near this city, gigantic in the amount of money fleeced from a toiling farmer, but almost infantile in its conception. Puerile as it was, it was enough to deceive the poor dupe upon whom it was practiced. The facts in the case

are these:
A few months since, a strange couple appeared in the vicinity of Kokomo. They were as much in the Gypsy style as anything gotten up nowadays, came in an old wagon drawn by a donkey which had apparently seen many weary fears of service, and they had the usual number of dogs following in their wake. The woman was gotten up after the manner of an Indian squaw, and told fortunes, while the man was a fully developed root-and-herb doctor, profess-ing to possess a universal panaces. He had come after roots, and was enthusiastic in his search for them, and in his devotion to science. He was an Englishman, it appears, and was decidedly fluent in speech.

Now, it so bappens that pear the Junction

lives a wealthy and highly-respected farmer, Michael Lock. This man the Gypsies had ploxed out for their dups, and their plan of operation succeeded like a charm. The woman, through her wonderful powers, which enabled her to pierce the future, told our farmer that \$100,000 in gold were buried in his farm; that she was the only one who knew just how to realize on the specie; that the records, diagrams of the spot, and all the knowledge in the case necessary to get at the treasure, were in her possession : and that she was both ready and willing, not to say anxious, to dig it up—for a consideration, of course. The sum demanded was absolutely trifling, and simply insignificant in comparison with the value of the gold. She would actually

consent to raise the treasure, and confer lasting wealth on Farmer Lock for the sum of \$5,000, in wealth on Farmer Lock for the sum of \$5,000, in the base currency of the realm, in the form of fag-money. What was \$5,000 in Uncle Sam's money to \$100,000 in bright, yellow gold? Nothing. So thought the farmer. And then the third looked so fine. Here was a woman who had documents, plans, drawings, in fact everything going to show that she knew all about his farm and all about the treasure supposed to be hidden in its subterranean depths. He resolved to raise the \$5,000 at once. But he did not raise if as easily as he resolved to raise it. Banks were not discounting as freely as usual, and the offer of \$300 interest for the use of \$5,000 for sixty days was of no avail with the inexorable bank cashier, unless the borrower ing a most abject and discouraged mien. He turned at ouce to Thaw and remarked. Here comes that d—d foreigner looking for his partners. The remark was made sufficiently load for the purpose of attracting attention, and, as he rode up, the crowd went to the door. Lewis, who could take Spanish, at once commenced making inquiry for his Italian partners, when some one in the crowd exclaimed that he knew three men answering the description he gave, and that they were then in town. Of course no time was to be lost. Smith found opportunity to whisper to Lewis to not say a word and wait his return, while he went out to see a gentleman named Miller, to whom he had of \$5.000 for sixty dars was of no avail with the inexorable bank cashier, unless the borrower would tell what he wanted to do with the money. As a last resort he went to Dr. Pennington, of this city, and succeeded in raising the money, for which he gave a mortgage on his farm. He then sought the womat, showed the money, and gave it to her to count. She counted it, said it was correct, and then appeared to roll it up for him largest of callings with the great of callings.

one of the most dangerous of crimes. So far as the Court was aware, he had never wronedd any one in the ordinary walks of life. After making remarks to Smoot, whom he sentenced for five years, Judge Emmons turned to John Onau and told him to consider well what he had said to Smoot. He regreted that without violation of his public duty be could not impose a highter sentence upon him, but was dompelled to sentence him to no less than three years impresonment in the Penitentiary. Judge Emmons uext addressed himself to George Meffort. He said that, in his case, he should take into consideration the accident that had befallen him, and the fact that he had been shot and badfy wounded, and was still suffering from his wounds. The jury believed him guilty, but in a less degree than the others, and had recommendation of the jury. He would take into consideration the exasperation and excitement caused by his wounds, and was therefore not prepared just then to sentence him. He wished to make further inquiry into his life since his arrest. He therefore suspended sentence for an indefinite veried. It would not be long before the sentence would be given, but the time would be deducted from the period of his sentence. The counts for the defense asked that the Court should allow the prisoners to be sent to some other l'entientiary outside of Kentencky, for various personal reasons affecting the family and relatives of the sentenced parties. The Court, however, said it knew nothing of these reasons, and could not send them to any other prison. The counts on which the prisoners were convicted charge them with consoiracy to 10 jure Willis Russel while engaged in the lawful discrarge of his duty as a United States officer, and endeavoring to execute this empiricary by purening him with armed bands of men, with the purpose of killing him. After the sentence the friends of the prisoners gathered around and shook hands with them, but few words passing between them. Judge Emmons' word to Smoot, Onan, and Meffert seemed to have some ef chough for him to talk when he comes into court.

John Arratta is about 13 or 19 years of sea. He sate that he helped do the killing, and, had he not done to, Galleri would have killed him. During the stabhing he was accidentally severely cut in the hand by one of the knives. The wound is not healed to, and probably vill not before his worthless body swings from the scaffold. He says that Galletti intended to kill Mr. Capelli, and had stranged to assarsinate him on a cartain night when he was to cross Blake street Cherry Creek bridge, but fortunately the intended victim did not come as they had expected. He says further, that it was the intention of Galletti and himself and companion to kill and to hereafter whenever opportunity offered for punder.

Henry Fernandez was not present at the assassinations, but was an accomplice, knew they were to occur, was posted immediately after the bloody deeds had been committed, and received a portion of the plunder. a portion of the plunder.

The details of the pursuit and capture of these criminals form a most interesting and thrilling narrative. For twenty-one days and nights Officer Smith has traced these villating,—scaucely sleeping, exposed to hot sun, and cold ratios, and chilling snow, through canons, over plains, wandering through the by-ways and alums of cities.

Officer Smith drove directly from Pueblo to Fort Garland. Arriving there he condided his mission to Maj. Horse Jewett, the commanding officer of the Fort, who, with Maj. Caraber, entered heartily into the plan he detailed for the capture of the fugitives, and gave, him valuable aid and assistance. Here Officer Smith procured solitier's uniforms, horrowed a pair of Government mules, branded U. S., and set out on the journest to Culabra, under the pretense that they were soldiers in search of deserters. Airiving at Culabra, where he had hoped to find the fleeing criminals, he found that they had good still further southward. Postmaster Day and Sheriff Bartiett, of that place, gave him important information. He learned that the human heenash had made their headquarters, while in town, at the house of a Frenchman said they had gone on foot 14 miles down Culabra Creek. The officer Smith them sent back to the Fort at once for horses. At the same time he was joined by a man named Thaw, who knew him, and was formerly a policeman in this city. Thaw insisted upon accompanying Smith, and an arrangement was made to travel under a new guiss. Smith exchanged his soldier's uniform for a gentleman's trand-new business suit. He sauddenly conceived an indination to go into the sheep taked. He would be the canitalist and Thaw should be his partner. He put on his most stuming gold chain and jewelry, and looked very like one of the sheep-kings of New Mexico. He saudship conceived an indination to go into the sheep thade. He would inquire whether they had seen anything of his partners, who were Italiane, and who had good become of him in the bugy, and who pretended to be going

DARING ESCAPE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—The notoriou negro thief and desperado, Charles Lindesly, who was arrested in this city by a detective on Thurswas arrested in this city by a detective on Thurs-day night last, made his escape from the Sheriff of Andrain County on Friday night, by jumping through a car-window near Missouri City, while being taken to Mexico, Mo., where he had stolen a large amount of plunder. He was double-handcuffed at the time, and the train was run-ning at a rapid rate of speed. It was thought at first that he must have been killed but, when the train was stopped and search made for him, he was not found.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—About midnight last night a gang of men attacked the house of John Sergeaut at Sixth and Jackson streets, the extreme lower section of the city. They stoned the house and then entered and tied the proprie-tor; after which they threw the furniture out of doors and shashed things gener-ally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sergeant. Her injuries are of a serious character. The police to-day made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang, which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four cart-loads of bricks and stones which had been thrown late it by the rufflans.

WILBERFORDE OCTAVIUS CÆSAR JOHNSON. Aprian, Mich., Nov. 14.—Wilberforce O. C. Johnson, a prominent colored barber, was ar-raigned yesterday and will be tried Tuesday for not supporting his family. His arrest was made the night before while occupying the couch of Mrs. Wilson, a while dressmaker, whose charms have rendered him disloyal to his dusky spouse.

PENAL BENTENCE. ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 14.—Last August, in Tecumseh, Christopher Poeklington shot another old farmer named Cheever, with whom he had been on bad terms. Cheever parrowly escaped dying, and yesterday Posklington was sent to Jackson for ten years.

BRUTALLY BEATEN BY ROBBERS.
BOSTON, NOV. 14.—Thomas P. Pulsifer, an aged and highly respectable citizen, was assaulted by two ruffians last night, and beaten with billies so severely that he died to-night from

### THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN IN THE LOADER

And the final particles streamed and the property of the prope

notice. I have done nothing which I am either sorry for or asbanes of. But should any such action be taken in reference to me as you she are not not consider half a day a notice any proper notification. I am entitled to ample notice in case of such a proceeding. I have a great many warm personal friends in Plymouth Church, and I have so idea that there will be any conflict between us. At the same time, if a few reations and unwise people in the church should make a move, such as was made in regard to Deacon West and Mrs. Moulton, I most certainly should defend myself, and the result would be in my indement, serious to the interests of the church. All-I ask for is what is fair and just before God and man. I do not intend to be intimidated or threatened or driven to adopt any other course than what is right, proper, and Christian-like; and I should resent anyother course of treatment toward me on the part of the church.

Reporter—How lour is it since you have attended Plymouth Church?

Mr. Bowen—I have just returned from my country-seat at Woodstock, where I have been absent for more than four months with my family. Previous to going into the country I attended the church. What I shall do in the future I have not fully determined.

Reporter—I suppose you must feel your position in relation to the church rather a disagrees-ble one?

Mr. Bowen—It is raiher embarrassing for one

Reporter—I suppose you must feel your position in relation to the church rather a disagreesble one?

Mr. Bowen—It is rather embarrassing for one in my position to attend the church under existing circumstances. Some of its members, who dare not make any public charges, are very bolding their private stracks and remarks about me. The counsel of Mr. Beecher, Mr. B. F. Traey, made abominably false and malicious statements in court in the presence of Mr. Beecher, who looked on with apparent emiles of satisfaction, giving people the impression that he approved of these false statements. If Mr. Tracy's statements are true, Plymouth Church cought not to wait a day without summoung me to answer the charges.

Resorter—What do you think of the action of Plymouth Church in regard to Mrs. Moulton and Dascon West?

Mr. Bowen—These is but one way to deal with persors in the position which Deacon West and Airs. Aboutton lately occupied. A Christian, manly course is always asfe. Good sense, courteey, and Christian principle required Plymouth Church to present the matter kindly to Mrs. Moulton and Deacon West, and give them ample time to appear at the bar of the church to answer for the course they had taken; and, until they were thus summoned, such action as the church has taken is simply ridiculous, a disbonor to Christianity, propriety, and good order. So far as I know, ministers throughout the country, whether friends or foce of Plymouth Church in its recent action in regard to these members as unprecedented, unwarranted, defenseless, and unjustingle. The prominent lawnen of the country also, as far as I know, ministers throughout the country whether friends or foce of Plymouth Church in its recent action in regard to these members as unprecedented, unwarranted, defenseless, and unjustingle. The prominent lawnen of the country also, as far as I have heard any expression of opinion, agree with the ciergy in the matter. There is no seed, denomination, or community in Christendem that can stand upon such a platform me minute a

### THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15—1 a. m.—For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, rising barometer, brisk and high west to north winds, decidedly cold, partly cloudy weather, and snow or rain, which conditions will extend over the Upper Lakes. LOCAL OBSESVATION. URICAGO, NO

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Charles de	Dist.	COLUMN TOWN	Winds.	200	44/5 1977	12 12 TO 15
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OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—A most extraordinary storm is reported to have set in along the line of the Union Pacific, west of Green River, last night. Steet fell in such quantities that the telegraph wires are reported to be as large around as a man's wrist. Show to the depth of one foot had fallen at Bitter Greek, and was still failing at 10 this morning. The storm is moving east. Telegraphic communication with points west of Green River has been broken all day to-day. No storm east of Laramie City. Trains are running on time.

WESTERHALL, N. 1., Nov. 14—A heavy snowstorm pravails here. Six inches have fallen at

WESTERIALLA N. N. N. M. A. Nov. 14—A heavy snowstorm prevails here. Six inches have fallen at
Platteburg. Twelve inches snow is reported.
Pears are entertained of an early close of navigation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—It has been
snowing here all day, and the storm still continues.

CONVENTION OF LABOR-LOONS.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The New England Labor
Reform League held a Convention in this city
to-day, afternoon and evening. A series of resolutions was adopted denuncistory of all political parties, creeds, and faithe, asserting that all
legislation in this country tends not to protect
persons and properly, but to promote the inferesis of speculative robbery. A large number of
speakers addressed the Convention. Dark hints
of revolution and secret military organizations
among laboling men were thrown out. One
speaker asserted that men were drilling in Chicago, and the people need not be surprised to
find that city in ashes some morning. This city
was to be similarly served. Trange were lauded as only honest men, the Savior Himself having been one. The Convention failed to hit upon any remedy for the alleged abuses, and adMICHIGAN SCHOOLS.

Special Dispotes to The Caseano Tribune.

Admin, Mich., Nov. 14.—An idea of Michigan's interest in educational matters may be
risened from the following footings of a table of
speaker was due to the fact that
was not obtain.

MICHIGAN SCHOOLS.

Special Dispotes to Convention failed to hit upon any remedy for the alleged abuses, and adjourned, subject to call.

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MICHIGAN SCHOOLS.

Special Dispotes the Convention of Albe of
Michi

He Is Sentenced to Three Years and a Half Imprisonment.

Text of the Gardy Speech which He Slung at the Court.

Solemn Citation of Raleigh, Tasso, Galileo, Columbus, et al.

Sr. Louis Mo., Nov. 13.—The sensation in which divides to day as been the sentence of Col. Joyce, at Jefferson City. He has been considered by many as the head and front of the Whisky Ring, and the fact that he has been forced to submit to inexorable face in the face of the influence and money in the face of the influence and money that was used in his behalf was considered as quite significant, and ominous to those over whom cases of like character are impending. whom cases of like character are impending. When Judge Krekel's Court met this morning at Jefferson City, Joyce's attorney, Col. Lay, came forward, and, in an address of considerable length, proceeded to appeal for a lenient and mereiful sentence upon the part of the Court. Mr. Lay was followed by Mr. Johnson for the prosecution, who insisted that the defendant had been proven guilty of gross frauds, and that it was notbing more than just that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the tax.

ZOICE SPEAKS.

Col. Jovee, who had been sitting quietly by, then arose, and, obsaming permission, addressed the Court as follows:

Before this Honorable Court passes sentence, I beg leave to state that my conviction was secured by the perjured teatimony of self-convicted thieves. Feineman, the rectifyer, Borngeisser, the Ganger, and Bendieman, the Storekeeper, all lineal descendants of those andem scotnares who erucified Christ—they came upon the winces stand and paraded their own infamy, by acknowledging that they had stolem whisky from the Government through a term of years at the rate of \$1 to 50 cents per barrel. The pencil of Guarde Descendant of the pencil of Guarde Descendant of the pencil of Guarde Descendant of the secondary of th

nity to explain the letter in evidence, which could have been done to the atmost satisfaction of every-body concerned.

Tour Honor has, from the beginning of the case to the people, and in the name of Justice. I stand here to day strong and bold, consideration and fairest ruling. For this I thank you in the name of the people, and in the name of Justice. I stand here to day strong and bold, consideration and fairest ruling. For this I thank you in the name of the people, and in the name of Justice. I stand here to day strong and bold, consideration for the liberty of his commry, or by the beart is actually the noble impulse that inhough the window at the accounting of some official.

Reas, but I herery of his commry, or by the form of some official.

Reas, but I herery of his commry, or by the only the window at the accounting the window accounting th

michigan schools.

Special Densità is The Chessos Tribuse.

Annian, Rich, Nov. 14.—An idea of Michigan's interest in educational matters may be giesned from the following footings of a table of statistics for Lenswee County, published in the Times yesterday. Number of children of schoolages, 15.061; school-houses, brick, 35: frame, 154; valuation, 8301, 789; scaline capselly, 15.—101; sweezee daily stite dation, 16.720; 110 mais county of the chooled for the very special property, 15.—101; sweezee daily stite dation, 16.720; 110 mais county of the county o

attempt to secure an immediate sentence upon himself, is promoted by a desire to protect other persons from the effect of any testimony has persons from the effect of any testimony has souri law Jovee would be rendered infamous by a sentence to the Peolientiary, and that is testimony after that would not be strainly credithe. The revenue officer cannot otherwise explain the desire of Jovee to be sent-soed washburn. Chief of the Secret Service, has returned here having accomplished the object of his mission in the West. The runor that the Treasury Department would enter tan a proposition to peachen Jovee if he would treasury Department would enter tan a proposition to peachen Jovee if he would treasure evidence is considered here as abourd. There is a fumber here to-night that a prominent Chicago myrchant, who has not been monthoused in connection with the Whisty Rung frauds, is likely to be indicated.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The cases of William Maguire, Revenue Collector, indicated for conclicity in the whisty frauds, have been set for trial. Dec. 13. the Hon. Dan Voorbees of Indiana, their counsel, being mable to attend court here previous to that time. One of the cases against Gen. John McDonald, except the superior officers and for not reporting to his superior officers and for not reporting to his superior officers and considered by Ben F. Butter.

Thirteen distillers and reotifiers, seven Gane.

defended by Ben F. Butler.

The score.

Thirteen distillers and rectifiers seven Gangers and Storekeepers, and one Depusy Collector have withdrawn pleas of not guilty, and entered pleas of guilty, up to the present hour. The remainder of those so far inducted for complicity in the whisky franks are McDonald. Overyall aguire, McKee, and Ray, a nephew of McKee who served as a Gauter for ten months and they still declare their innocence.

Little Anna Goldlocks
Was a winsome pet,
Full of fun and frolle,
Sweet and good, and yet
Brimming o'er with mischief
That drove poor Mamma wild,
And caused her many a heartach
For her dear but wallful child.

Kanghiy litil: Anna,
Tired of fan and play,
Just a litile cross, refused
Her Mannas to obay;
And Mannas, grieving acrely
That Anna could do so,
Told her abe should pack her trunks
And off to Boston go.

Anna thought a little,
And, nodding her bright head,
"Well, you may go, Mamma."
The rogiths wee one said;
"And. Papa 'll help you pack your i, units,
And then we'l have such fun
When Mamma's gone away of it.
Said the naughty little con.

Borry for her manghty words?
Not a bit was she;
While Minima told her how the hoped.
That soon about better he.
And that when eventtide should come,
Bacore the want to bed,
Bot of tell her alse was sorry.
For all she'd done and said.

Soft blue eyes are dancing;
Dimples come and go;
Golden hair like third-down
Is waving to and fro;
And laughter, ewest as fairy-ball,
Comes ringing in from play,
As Anna dreams of fun to come
When Mamma come and

Evening came, and Goldfools Was uningly placed in bed; Sweet good-nights were given, And little prayers were said; But still the little maiden. No corrow would express. Nor one regret at Mamma's grid For her misdeeds confess.

"Mamma dier, you mount" go
And leave us both, " end she;
"For, if you do, what will become
Of poor Papa and may
And there are all my presty della—
Alast they, too, go away;
I goess you'd better kim ma
And tell ma you will may.

"But still I jan't safry One little, tiny mits; And so, if you are going, You'd bester pack to enght, But, if you'll leave my dolling 60 that we girls can play, I'll put a little, bit o' das Away down in the tray;

"And when you take it out of high.
No matter where you'll be.
No matter where you'll be.
Nor'll book at presty feelies.
And then remember me."
Jeria ps you can imagine.
How her poor Manmia feel.
As, bursting into tears, she closs
Beside that cot-bed mest.

While Anna sprang as quick as though Ont in her night-down white, And threw her arms round Manuach need, Haif-wild with grief and frank; While sobbingly she whispered,

Now far more precious to the hand
Of Mamma tuan before,
With ellipring arms and these event
Good-night she whispared o'er;
And, praying tast four Pauler kind
Will her in safety keep,
Bafe speliered in her mother's arms,
Lies Goldfilous; baieep.
Nov. 8, 1878.

THE CH

Exposition of th isters by the iam Alvin

Dedication of the olic Church of

Address by Cora the State General Statistics an

the Method

The Religious Pro Fears for the Revival !

THE MINIST At Plymouth Church and Michigan avenue, the Ray. William Alvin mon, taking his text from Paul to Timothy, second word of truth.
The speaker said that ant parts of the New To

Jesus came into the w etters. A man could street corner in a short n an hou . They did r in the army, but on the svidence of God This was one of the Timothy, giving advice. There were three themes There were three themse related, yet they were of of thought, which materially oung minist. There was no question approved of men and Gerrached that the integration and the control of th were wide apart. He ti lisobeyed God, he was had opened Paradise to was his, through Jesus was his, through Josas man could do anything God, and it is the happi tried and approved of deep insight in through the action science. The lesson the hair-splitters and bab them not to be these. Seplain everything, but their conduct and feach that, and we should live All batales and first regard to them had been if tasi, and we should live All batales and first re fard to them had been i of the history of the week-proval. On the J thing for the approval of the merching. Truth was which all the wespons we wouse of God were mor appeal, because they the power of salvat the foundation of Unless a man explain spit artist and not the word of God were week after week a Tesy loved to hear that had not the word of God came week after week a Tesy loved to hear that he old book. Sunday fed the soul. While the great wheel, it was only above. Some people instilled into them. With Scri. ture langual manuscled. In the thing, and they where, it was the bed finest litera ure and it was the foundation it possessed all the varimusters fasled in not phous at the reght time.

at the right time.

Men must be educate for wonin provide for his revelations.

And then a workm ashamed. This meant and then a working ashawed. This meant alty was a great and no sonal religion. Christian the Way." All religion lations of God. The Christ was the perfect came in the embodin Christianity. Loyatt schamed of Jesus; new Him and work for Him who desited Him and the whole world, and show Himself. He loaning our War there ing to make a big fuserady to take office. In den could be overwork tould be overwork tould be overwork tould be overworked spiritually man must be a worker work with might. A in the cause of Christ in the cause of Christ in the cause of Christ in the required saudifices great work with brought in army.

great work brought usarmy.

The reverend gentled and the sutlers, and m were holding back from coght to stand up, whom they expected to was every man's duty to join the Church. It was a great and mought to help the causes and others. The and time to pay its daway, and took nothing flory. They must do loyal to the Lord Jermuth, and working for which all should soliss. They knew their for Jesus meant Curistia meant all that was dearned to this and take Him into the Him into practical life into Heaven behind the

DEDICATION C NEW NORTH SIDE The ceremonies of the Catholic Church, of avenue and Osgood at afternoon about 4 o'ce blage, fully 5,000 peop arcises were such as a and rules of the Cath-of prayers and the spi with holy-water. Dr. sisted by several of the ing parishes. A numi has of the city were much to the inter-ted it came u Novane & Des "The Wearing of the Home till Morning, tunes. It was followed data, the Holy Name

It possessed all the var ministers failed in not p mous at the right time.

ty words?

dancing; md go; histle-down

Rat. rt (La.) Times.

gave us an account of a the recent with or highland meceasing to long, and a large rat, by been going on under the in-house, near which our were standing. In the tex came from beneath the wfeet of them. The rat sailing party, and would onist with the fury of a make would occasionally like the rat, knocking him daunted, however, he the assault, brings he could catch hold, and her killing a rat. At times in its folds, but the little out from the dangerous obstants seemed totally see of the geutlemen, alfure them only 5 or 6 feet requently endeavored to the stall tearing the fissalling him down, though, in littled him over a foot by fought to this manner across the patch of the snake stratehed said, when the rat ards off, and quietly said, keeping a keen eye on apparently without any them struck the snake soid, even if it were not shown as almost entirely one up its tell, which was oning cotton stalks. The id absent half an hour, that had finally become sither rat nor dead snake could not be known.

THE CHURCH.

Exposition of the Duty of Ministers by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett.

nedication of the New Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent.

Address by Cora Hatch Tappan on the State of Religion.

Ceneral Statistics and Appropriations of the Methodist Church.

The Religious Prospect Elsewhere---Fears for the Success of the Revival Movement.

THE MINISTERIAL DUTY. THE MINISTERIAL DUTY.

TREMON BY THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT.

At Plymouth Church, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett preached a sermon, taking his text from the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, second chapter, fifteenth verse; Study to show thyself approved of God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the man of tenth. and of truth.
The speaker said that one of the most impor-

the speaker said that one of the most impor-tant parts of the New Testament, and proof that jesus came into the world, was a nundle of old letters. A man could tell more to another on a street corner in a short time than he could read in an hou. They did not find grand manhood interest of the world, was a bundle of old letters. A man could tell more to another on a street correor in a short time than be could read in a hou. They did not find grand manhood in the streets. There they fend manhood in its grace. A great deal of the evidence of God was left in old letters. This was one of the old letters of Faul to finothy, giving advice to a young minister. There were three themse to the text, almost unlaised, pet they are connected by one siting of thought, which made them a unity, and singht ill young ministers lo work for God. There was no question of popularity in being approved of men and God. It had often been preached that the interests of man and God ware wide spart. He thought not. If a man disobeyed God, he was punished for it. God had opened Paradise to mao, and said that it was his, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. A man could do anything with the approval of God and it is the supplest feeling to have been iried and approved of God. He could get a seep insight into God's affairs through the action of his own conscience. The issoon taught them not to be been iried and approved of God. He could get a seep insight into God's affairs through the action of his own conscience. The issoon taught them not to shoes. They were not to try and the best thing, but be approved of God than and to prove the conduction of all themselves the could not bring here to the short of the proval. On the Jesuicical principle,—anything for the sports of the word.

Rightly dividing the word of truth was the feet thing. Thus was the central are mall from which all the wrop of God of them. Not provide the word of the word.

Rightly dividing the word of truth was the feet thing. Thus was the central are mall from which all the wrop of God of them. Not provide the word of God was more and greatest centres of appaid because they nad proven themselves the power of salvation. They had been the foundation of a limit of the God was more and greatest centres of appaid because they not of the sond.

Rightly dividin

ducing all to their original and pristine purity, and, despite the idolatry which had crept into every form, it would make them gentine, pure, and free as in their original inception. In concluding, the speaker, in a burst of sioquence, pictured Spirituausm as the creed which would have pristine to the Cathohic Church, and consisted as prayers and the sprinkling of the foundations with holy-water. Dr. McMullen officiated, assisted by several of the clergy of the surrounding purishes. A number of the Catholic societies of the clip were in attendance, and added much to the interest. The procession, as it came up, was headed by kernes at Dean's Band, playing "The Wearing of the Green," "We Won't Go Rome ull Morning," and other appropriate times. It was followed by the Temperance Category, the Brotherbood of the Holy Family, St. Patrick Category, the Brotherbood of the Holy Family, St. Patrick Category, the Brotherbood of the Holy Family, St. Patrick as a Patrick's Society, and St. Columbilia Temperance Society, Various bands, some of youthful members, were interspersed in the line for accomplishing various articles, was placed in its receptacle, the stone was leid down, and the first procession had been the in box, containing various articles, was placed in its receptacle, the stone was leid down, and the first procession had been the first procession had been the first procession had been the sum therefore the world from the first procession had been the first procession to the first procession had been the first procession had been the first procession had been the first

that naturally attend such an institution, as regards the increase in population and property. Father Fehn delivered a short address in German, in which he referred to the Catholic Church as the "means of grace and hope of glory"; exhorted all present to stick to the faith; warmly praised the influence of "the Church" throughout all time; and said that the difference in nationality and position made no difference,—was no barrier between men if they were good-Catholics. His address was as well received as one in English, for nearly one-balf of those present were Germans. Catholics of all nationalities were pressuit, the occasion seeming to be of as much interest to one as to the other. A collection was afterward taken.

The church is to be called St. Vincent's, and will be under the pastorship of Father Smith. The ediffice is to be 125 by 55 feet in dimensions, one story and basement, of brick. The parsonage will be counsed with the building, and a school will probably be started in condection with the church.

The society owning the property also holds five acres surrounding, and expects to be able to build more extensively in the course of a few years. In this case the present structure will be entirely given up to educational purposes.

A SPIRITUALISTIC VIEW OF RELICION.

A SPIRITUALISTIC VIEW OF RELIGION. A SPIRITUALISTIC VIEW OF RELIGION.

BY GORA HATCH TAPPAN.

The attraction yesterday at Show's Academy—
a hall corner of Green and Washington streets,
which is used for dancing on week days and
monopolized by the First Society of Spiritualists
on Sundays—was Mrs. Cora Hatch Tappan, who has gained somewhat of a reputa-tion as a trance speaker. Quite a large sudience assembled in the afternoon to listen to the words of wisdom which drop from this lady's mouth while in the trance state. The majority, of course, were professed believers, who implicitly accepted Mrs. Tappan's exhibition as a spiritual marvel; but the skeptical and critical were present in good force, and did not There was apparent ground for the disappointment of the latter. Ordinary mortals always associate convulsion of muscles and other physical

Tables is most emphasized them from the value of the private of page at submits and scarceous if they invest the part of the in them. And page the private of the part of the them the old, old say you foll out the old book, Sanciery since Sunsay, to change the page of th

others skeptical, but all somewhat astonished at the postical feat.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.
MISSIONARY APPROBLATIONS FOR THE YEAR.
The Missionary Conference Committee of the
M. E. Church, in session at New York last week, made appropriations for 1876 which compar with those of 1875 as follows:

North Carolina... North New York... North Indiana... North Ohio... Northwest Indiana...

Northern New York Conference.
SCANDINAVIAN MISSI
Califfrais (Swedish).
Gentral Idinois (Swedish).
Des Mohes (Danish).
Eric (Swedish). Erie (Swedish). 2 90
Minnesota (Norwegian). 2,000
Minnesota (Swedish). 2,000
Minnesota (Swedish). 403
New Sanjand (Swedish). 500
New York (Swedish). 2,000
New York (Swedish). 1,00
New York, East (Norwegian). 1,00
New York, East (Swedish). 753
St. Louis (Swedish). 200
Wissonsin (Norwegian). 2,250
California. 1,076
Cal

Californis. 1,875 1,800
Central German 5.5 5,239
Caicago German 5.500 5,000
East German 7,000 8,500
Louisiana 7,000 4,500
Southern German 5,000 4,500
Southern German, 10,000 10,000
Southern German, for transfers 5.00 7,000
GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE CHURCH TEAR.
The statistics of the Methodist Epsecopal
Church, which have just appeared, indicate an increase of members. The following is the summary:

The begevolent contributions for the year are \$1,052,710—a decrease on last year of hearly \$40,000. The missionary fands collected show an aggregate of \$608,740—a failing off of about \$8,000. The Church Extension Board reports \$61,320—a decrease of \$22,000. The churches have increased at the fate of two per secular day during the year. The increase of full members, as will be seen from the above table, is 39,063.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 13.—It will be seen, by reports in the Chicago newspapers, that Father Taylor is now engaged to stirring up the hearts of Chicago sinuers. It is to be hoped his effects will be more successful there than they were in Rockford. Taylor was beaked here for

nent Baptist divine of Rockford, suddenly swung off from the Baptist Church, and commemoed to preach in the Opera-House. Since then the Society, which is purely undenomina-tional, has increased, and now ranks with the tional, has increased, and now ranks with the leading Rockford religious associations. The idea—starting, as it did, in Rockford—soon sorsad; and, last Thursday, the pastors of the undenominational churches met at Elgin, and formed a Quarterly Conference upon the following expression of its purpose:

We associate ourselves in fraternal and religious conference, in the interests of liberal and advanced thought. Our meetings to be so connected as to conduce most directly to our social relieveship, the advancement of our spiritual welfare, and the unefulness of der ministers who assisted in this organization were: Kerr, of Rockford; Balch, of Elgin; Harrington, of Belvidere; Hind, of Oak Park; Herbert and Eddows, of Geneva; Evans, of Blackberry; and Gibb, of Sycamore. This Society holds its first Convention at Bioomington, this State, the 12th, 18th, and 14th of this month. Dr. Kerr, of Rockford, preaches one day; and the Rev. E. P. Powell, of Chicago, the next day. Among other matters that will be considered upon this occasion will be the organic

day; and the Rev. E. P. Powell, of Chicago, the next day. Among other matters that will be considered upon the occasion will be the organization of a State Conference of Liberal Churches in Illinois; responsibility of Church and State in public education; and also the strength and weakness of the Independent Liberal Churches. I mention these facts at this time, for the intelligence will surprise those who imagine that the Church of the Christian Union at Bookford was an isolated movement. The result of the Bloomington Convention will be of more significance than is generally supposed, and I hope it will not be overlooked.

not be overlooked.

The whole United States will soon be Moodyized. We shall have Moody sermons in our pulpits, and Sankey hymns in our choirs. Last
Sunday, not a little excitement was created in
the Frest Congressional Church on the excellent choir suddenly striking up Mr. Sankey's
"Ninety nine":

There were sincty and the choice.

lent choir suddenly striking up Mr. Sankey's

"Ninety pine";

There were ninety-and-time that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
For off from the gates of gold,—
Away on the mountains wild and bare,—
Away from the tender Suepherd's care.
The singing was very effective, and gave quite a pleasing variety to the sarvice.

The annual meeting of the Winnebage County Rible Society will be held in the Second Congregational Church, Sunday, the 14th inst. The business for the year will be transacted, and addresses delivared by the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury and William H. Burns.

MATTERS AT BLOOMINGTON. ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Liberal Con-

ference ended last evening, and several of the delegates to-day occupied pulpits in the various churches, orthodox as well as liberal. churches, orthodox as well as liberal.

A good deal of interest is manifested in the discussion which has been going on in the Pantagraph between Elder Hoobs, pastor of the Christian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Free Congregational Church, and whice, it is probable, will treminate in a discussion in pulpits in points of faith by these two of the ablest preachers in Central Illinois.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

LOCAL.

Edward Everett Hale delivered an address before the Athensum at its annual meeting Saturday evening.

D. B.

day evening.

R. E. Scribner, lately employed as a clork by J. V. Farwell & Co., commuted suicide by taking andaugmat the Grand Pacific Saturday.

landauum at the Grand Pacific Saturday.

A meeting of property-owners of the Four-teenth Ward was held Saturday evening to urgo the extension of the Indiana-sitest ear-track to Western avenue.

A committee of thirty-two members of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia arrived in this city Saturday for the purpose of inspecting the lake and land tunnels.

Secretary Beynolds presented his annual report at a meeting of the Exposition stockholuers Saturday. The total number of visitors this season was 276,134, and the number of exhibitors was 830. Receipts from the sale of tickets, \$89,-159.45. Marshall Field, C. M. Henderson, and W. E. Doggett were elected Directors. ELSEWHERE.

Freights on all roads to the West from New York go up 50 per cent on and after to-day. Senator Daves was painfully but not danger ously injured by a horse at Pittsfield, Mass.

onely injured by a hoise at Pittsfield, Mass., Friday.

The fight for the Speakership between Messra. Kerr, Cox, and Randall will begin in earnest this week.

The murderers of Sonzogno, the Italian editor, have been sentenced, at Rome, to penal servitude for life.

Mrs. Moulton has addressed a letter to the Clerk of Plymouth Charch, relating substantially the points presented in her recent protect to the church upon the occasion of her dismissal from membership in its organization, and followed by a request that a Council of churches Rockford. Taylor was booked here for three weeks. He came; he saw; he preached a few semmons; discovered the seed of righteouspess was being sown on stony ground; made his last bow, and departed for more fertile fields in Chicago. It is to be hoped his endeavors there will be more successful.

Several years ago, Dr. Thomas Kerr, an eminent Baptist divine of Rockford, suddenly awang off from the Baptist Church, and commonded to manch the property of the prope

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Attenson, Kan., Nov. 13.—Full returns of the census of this State show a total population of 528,437. Returns were received from six of the frontier counties, which poiled at the last elections 1,234 votes. Allo ring four inhabitants to the voter, gives to these counties a total population of 4,936, which would make the total population of the State on the let of March last, when the census was taked, 533,378. The population in 1360 was 170,206; in 1870,461,399, an increase in ten years of 239 per cent, or 2 3-9 per cent per annum. The Hon. Alfred Grav, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, nuder whose direction the census was taken, says in his report that, owing to the locust visitation last fall, there was quite an emigration to other States to spend the winter. The census was taken on the let day of March before our people returned to any extent. If the census had been taken on the let of Mav. instead of March several thousand would have been added to the population. Leavenworth is the most populous county in the State, having 27,738 inhabitants, a heavy loss during the past two years. Atchison County is the next most populous county, having 20,187 inhabitants, a gain of 7,000 in the last year, principally in the City of Atchison.

CROPS IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 14.—Your correspondent has just returned from a journey of 52 miles on horseback through the townships of Dwight. Union, Round Grove, and Broughton, for the horseback through the townships of Dwight. Union, Round Grove, and Broughton, for the purpose of ascertaining what progress the farmers are making in gathering their corn. He found the condition of the fields there such that not one farmer in ten had yet hu-ked a bushel to crib. The ground is so soft with the continued wet that it is at present an impossibility to haul twenty-five bushels out of the field to the crib, and consequently we cannot gather our corn until the ground is frozen. This condition confirms the last dispath which I sent you, in which I stated that no great quantity of new corn will reach your market before 1876. I also found fat hogs scarce, and the epizootic plenty; that the majority of the farmers were building new cribs and in a condition to hold their own corn, and with no anxiety about the issue of greenbacks for the purpose of moving their crops. We have a crop than to move it.

every official goes out of office so much richer than he weet in, miliodicate with some clearness the character of it, and its artiset only is better known to those who are familiar with the evil haunts where our criminal population most do congregate. I will admit that a revival, it rightly directed, and conducted by men who worked with the feat of God and not of mammon belose of ingress, many of whom may be found wearing its close to regions may be found wearing its close to regions or respectability to cover lives devoted to their own assuments enjoyment, even if it is purchased at the proce of the poor widow's unpaid ton, or her daughther's vitue. But in this clear I fear that conceience is either entirely gone, or become as eyact that it will be difficult to brung it back to a heastly condition, and the lower grade safe every church in the city is illied with a rejionery through the control of the common people," and it working of the whole mind; and this fact, coupled with my experience, wherein three-fourths of all relivable of the whole months portioned the consecuence of severy church in the colly as illied with a rejionery to face the mind; and this fact, coupled with my experience, wherein three-fourths of his whole many the found of the whole of t

The National Exchange.

New Origans, La., Nov. 13.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been intrusted the duty of compiling a National Cotton-Crop report, made up from the returns of the various Exchanges appointed therefor by the National Cotton Exchange of America, beg leave to submit the following for the month of November:

New Orleans Department—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange envering that part of the State of Mississippi not apportioned to the Memphis and the Mobile Cotton Exchange, the entire State of Louisiana, and State of Arkanasa south of Arkanasa River. In Louisiana from twenty-eight parisbes, we have received forty: three letters reporting less favorable weather. A little more than one-half the crop had been gathered, and with favorable weather all will be gathered by the 1st of January. The yield, as compared with less year, will increase fully 12 per cest. There had been no killing frost but considerable damage had been done by storms.

From Mississippi, fifty-two answers, average date jet inst., report the weather as favorable and about the same as last year. About 45 per cent of the crop is reported as picked, and it is calculated that all the crop will be gathered by the last of December. Picking has been retarded in some counties by sickness among the laborers, and in others by the late election. Rust and rot have injured the vised from 5 to 7 per cent, which is expected will exceed last year's by from 12 to 15 per cent.

In Arkanas the weather is generally reported favorable for gathering the crops, 45 per cent of which is already picked. Light frosts have occurred in the State from the 15th to the 30th of October, but are almost universally reported as having done no damage to the crop, the average yield being fully 50 per cent in excess of last year. The crop will be all gathered by the first news in January.

having done no damage to the crop. the average yield being fully 50 per cent in excess of last year. The crop will be all gathered by the first need in January.

Charleston Department—The Charleston Cotton Exchange, covering the State of South Carolina, sixty-four replies from twenty-seven counties. The weather for October has been very favorable for gathering the crop, generally more so than last year. There was a killing frost throughout the State the 17th of October, doing some damage to late oction, but having little effect on most of the crop, exceedingly ory weather, and in many sections the frost, having caused it to mature very early. Three-fourths of the crop is now gathered, and, with favorable weather, picking will be fluished by the 15th to the 30 h of November. The average yield will fall short of last year 23 per cent. The injury to the crop by rust has been severe in many sectious of this State, but it is impossible to give the percentage. Eleven replies from eight counties report the yield on this from seed-cotton to be muca less than usual, requiring 330 to 360 rounds of seed-cotton to produce 110 pounds of lint, whereas 300 pounds is the usual quantity.

Sacannah Department—The Savannah Cotton Exchange, covering Northern, Middle, and South asstern Georgia, and the State of Florids, reports: In Georgia the weather has been good and as favorable as last year for gathering the crop. There was a light frost on or about the 18th of October, doing but slight damage. About two-thirds of the crop is now nicked, and will be generally fluished the last of November. The average yield will be over 10 per cent less than last year. There has been no injury from frost. The yield as compared with last year is over 15 per cent less. Three-fourths of the crotton is now picked, and will be finished by the 1st of November. Dry weather in July cut the crop short, and the exterpillars destroyed much of the second growth. The light lands have been injured by rust 10 per cent.

Nashvilke Department—The Neshville Cott Nashelle Department—The Neshville Cotton Exchange covers hinder Tennesses sast of the Tennesses River, and the following countries of Alabama: Sauderdal, Franklin, Cotert, Lawrence, Morgan, Limestone, Madeson, Marshall, Jackson, Dekalb, and Cherokee. Thirty-one replies from eleven counties report that the weather could not have been more favorable. A killing frost occurred from the 10th to the 16th of October. The estimated damage averages 38 per cent, From one-half to two-thirds of the crop gathered; will be finished about the 20th of November. The average of twenty-six replies show the yield to be 38 per cent less than last year. The damage by frost was owing to the fact that the chility weather in September prevented the maturing of the bolks and when the frost came it made a clean sweep of the unripened fruit. As a general thing there is no complaint of labor on account of damage from rust.

ripened frait. As a general thing there is no complaint of labor on account of damage from rust.

From Alabama twenty-six replies from thirteen gounties all report that the weather could not have been more favorable. Frost occurred from the 16th to the 16th of Ostober, and the damage therefrom is estimated at 5 per cent. One-half the crop is pleked, and the balance will be gathered by Dec. 1. The average of 31 answers give the crop at 16 per cent less than last year. The frost did the cotton no damage. Several report it as having been of benefit. Generally there is no complaint of labor, with the exception of two or three correspondents, who attribute the decrease in the yield to rust, and replies indicate that there has been no rust.

Memphis Department—From West Tennessee there are twenty-six replies. Twenty-five report very favorable weather, fitteen more favorable than 1674, nine about the same, two not so good. All report milling frosts from the 18th to the 18th. Average, 14 per cent. The estimated damage is 14-5 per cent. Forty-seven per cent of the crop is picked. Estimated cirse of picking season, Dec. 20. Estimated cirse of picking season, Dec. 20. Estimated cirse of picking season, Dec. 20. Estimated cirse of picking disappointed in the yield of the crop. The crop was very late, and green when frosted. Damage by rust will not exceed 1 per cent.

District of North Mississippi—Thirty reports; 28 report very favorable weather, 10 more favorable than 1874, 14 about the same, 8 not so good. Twenty-five report a killing frost from the 10th to the 17th of October, average 14th. Five report none. Estimated damage, 13-5 per cent. Thirty-five per cent of the crop picked. Estimated close of picking, with far weather, Jan. 14: estimated increase of yield, 15 per cent. Thirty-five per cent of the crop picked. Estimated close of picking, with far weather, Jan. 14: estimated increase of yield, 15 per cent. Thirty-five per cent of the crop picked. Estimated to see of picking, with far weather, Jan. 14: estimated incr

The sheller of the food:

But one way cut on the hells way,
Fro of from the gates of goldAny of the moniform will and haraAny of the work of the moniform will and haraAny of the work of the moniform will and the please of the moniform will be held in the Second Congregational Church, Sandar, the Mith lies And
Any of the purpose of moving their croops of moving their croops will be seen for the change of the Cha

14% per cent from the August previous. From Mississippi there are thirty-five replies from eighteen constites. The weather since the list of October has been favorable for gathering the cotton crop. These have been light frosts, but no damage therefrom. About one-half of the crop has been ploked, and planters do not expect to be through before the list to the lists of December, some of them not before the list of January. Thirteen counties report an average increase of 17 per cent over last year's rield. Three counties report the yield the same as last year, two counties a decrease, viz.: Jasper, 20 per cent, and Itawambo, 25 per cent. The recent political canvass and cickness have retarded the harvesting of the crop to some extent. The damage by rust has not been material in this State.

Gaiteston Department—Reports from this department are not received. Mr. A. G. Mills, Secretary, telegraphs that replies received show 42 per cent increase of yield over last year.

No reports received from the Norfolk, Wilmington, or Augusta Departments.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPorty is all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McColl.
MICK, Rooms I and J Reaper Block.

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAIN-COTTAGE, LOT,
barn. Sou'h Side, noar carr; small cash payment;
oast terms. JACKSON, RUSHLOW & CO., E Fifther. por Sale-OHPAP-A NRAT COTTAGE HOUSE, on leased lot, loss Indiana-v., near Twesty-second will sell runtiture if desired. If not sold within 10 days will rest farmished, cheap. Call at premises or room to facchange Building, Stock-Yards. H. MALLORY.

TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-3 E. EGANT NEW In will absolutely give big bargains. JOHN MILLER, 20 Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FINE NEW HOURS AT MORGAN Park on small monthly payments; 7 per cent interest; good acnools, fine ratiroids, cheap fase; land 8 feet above Olisago; 13 miles from the siety. Inquire of GRO. R. OLARKA, Agent, No. II Chamber of Commerces.
FOR SALE-3100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridges; 215 down and 35 a month until paid; one block from ratirond. This is the last month put can buy from ratirond. This is the last month put can buy from ratirond. This is the last month put can buy for less than \$200. Property shown free. IRA BROWN, 184 Lavalles-tt, Room 4.
FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE, 22 f. 124, 11 rooms, well-built, with 155 feet of ground, in Gineco. Fries, 25,000. MORYON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-A GOOD FARM OF 198 ACRES OF impreved prairie land, and teo acres timber: rituated pear Frinceton, Burseau County, ill. Address JACOB Mit.Lik.R, Princeton, Ill.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-NEW in ROOM BRICK HOUNES, WITH bato, which do its ste. on Ada-st. Shelden-st., and Arbor-place, train \$20 to \$25 per month. Also cotagos stone front, il rooms and conveniences. \$20 Carroll. st., thesp to good temant. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitas Block. Av. cosay to good temant. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitas Block.

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-AN ELEGANT OUTAgon, 2-s orr, basement and attic, with iron coraine,
hard-woed finish, 14 rooms, laundry, bath-room, waterclowets, bay windows, presses, store-room and panter;
doubte lot; brick barn mandsome lawn and ahade-troes,
tile aidewalk, etc. Cheap to a good tepant, or for sale on
easy terms. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT-HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF PHE CITY,
Lettory and basemes 18, 438 to 475 per mouth; 3 story
and basements, 850 to 510 per mouth; 3 story
and basements, 850 to 510 per mouth; 8 story
MCOURMICK, Rooms I and 8 Reaper Block. TO RENT-VERY CHRAP-A 3-STORY BRICK house, lo rooms, all in good order, with bath room, water, classed, &c., situated on the North Side, early in minutes walk from corner of washington and State-star Private tamily preferred. MRAD & ODE, 135 Laxallest. TO RENT-LOW TO DESINABLE PARTIES, 10-Ir room house 1070 Wabaah-av. Inquire 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs. up-stairs.

TO RENT-NEW BRICK HOUSES OF AND & Waren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.; octago fronts, le rooms, sil modern improvements, furnace, and gas. fixtures. Apply to J. WEST, Srf West Mannes-st. near Leavitt, or WEST & OO., & East Madison-st. TO RENT-DWELLING OF 9 ROOMS, NO. 77
West Washington-st., rent liw. Apply on premises
or of ROB. RAE, 20 Major Block. or of ROB. RAE, 30 Major Block.
TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW FLATS IN TH marble-front building near corner of State and Va Buren-sta. JOHN MILLER, 23 Bryan Block.

Suburban.

Suburban.

PARTLY PURNISHED. SIT usted at a raife ad fation 2 miles from the city. Range cheap; ne-wood free. Call at 18 Doatborn at . Icom 21. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FUDINS.

TO RENT-FURTY FIVE ROOMS FURNISHED TO I onto parties withing to remain until the lat of May. Apply at Room 15, Nos. 16% and 16% Kast Washington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASON ABLE. I rates to respectable parties. Inquire of F. F. RYAN, 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS IN TROMP-1 son's Block, on West Madison-st. suitable for house-keeping; light and six; rent tow to good tenant. WM. H. TRUM PSON, 25 West Madison-st. TO RENT-FIRST FLOOR, CONTAINING FOUR large rooms, pantry, and closel, to a respectable family. Inquire at 106 hast Van Buren-st., Pacific

I large rooms, panery, and the property is an ity. Inquire at 10s hast Van Buren-et., Pacific habers.

To RENT-NIOELY FURNISHED PRONT ROOMS I complete for housekeeping at 28t North Clarkest.

TO RENT-RIGHANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS by day, week, or mon h. 4s 71 Monroe-et., near State. Pirts-class board in building.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED WARMED ROOMS I St. of per week. Religic Publishing House, 187 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Fost-Office.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH I or wi hout board, King-bury Block, Randolph-et., near Clark. Apply as Noum 20.

WANTED-TO REN1.

WANTED-TO BENT-BY A GENTLEMAN, A well-furnished room, without board, private house, North Side, south of Chicago-av. Retereors. Holorouses satisfactory. H 65, tribane office. TO RENT -- STORES OFFICES. &.

Stores. dwolling rooms above, two entrances to store; has been used as a harbor-shop or past 8 years; it is a good stand for any retail business; possession at ones. Also, some nice new stores on West Madison-4. Inquire at Room 8, the East Madison-4s, R. O. STONR. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, And harasse every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WASTON & OO. S. Auction Rooms, Nos. 16 and 18 East Washingtons. Stock on hand at private sale. Ambie time giren to test all hosses sold under a wastrantee.

A UCTION PRIORS FOR HORSE, CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, double and single herpess, laprotees, blankets, whips, etc., at the NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALES, I. S. 6, f. and 9 Monros-est, occuse Michigan av. Regular sales Tuesdays and Fridays at 10% o'clock. Twenty-four hong' trial on horses warrantee sound. E. D. BALLEY, Proprietor.

sound. E. D. BAILEY, Proprietor.

I'OR SALE-A NUMBER OF WORK AND DRIVing horses, at reasonable prices; several heavy work
horses, at reasonable prices; several heavy work
horses, of and 70 West Monroe-at.

I'OR SALE-DEPOT WAGON, OVAN & TENBrocke make: square box top buggy, our make; Victoria carriage and track sulky; can be sold very cheap.
PENNOYER & CO., 2M Wabanhaw.

CLEIGHS-WR ARE MANUFACTURING A LARGE
umber of the best sleights ever put in this market for
the price. Call and stamins before purchasing claswhere. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Utinten-st. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private ofnee, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864.

A I COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLARDERS, mortgages, and local shocks bought and sold. ISAAU GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fathers. COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Money to loan on improved real estate at \$ 8, and amail amounts at 10 per cent. EUGERE C. LONG & BKO., 72 East Washington-at BEO., 73 East Washington-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL INSTATE IN SUMS
for unit at market rate. J. HENRY ROFF, 14 Reaper Block, 26 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved Chicago property. A few applications on
improved illisons farms will be reserved. The City Saring's Bank, corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st.

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plance, Singer machiner, and either personal securition. Private loan office, 12 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2

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A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscallaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, ket State-et. GO TO BEMENT'S FOR DENTAL WURK; IT WILL

WANTED-TO PURCHASE-A DRUG-STORE IN city or country; will give city real entate as whole or part parment, and balance in cash. Address F 6, Tributes office. Tribune office.

\$10 TO 480 PER DAY CAN BR MADE BY SELLing our Lightning Copying-Book and Ink. Neither
press, water, or break required. Need 31 for outfland
secure territory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., 217 Ohre-st., St. Louis.

WANTED-MALE HELP WANTED—A MAN AS WEIGH AND SHIPPING clerk who can loan his employer \$500 cash. Apply at 68 South Haisted-et., between it and 5 'clock to-day.

Pokin, III. For information call at the Dearborn-es.

Employment Argorts.

WANTED-tie RAILEGOAD LABORERS FOR

Wow bert Himote, track layers, spiness, and aboveeiers. Wages 8:15 and 91.65 per dry.

cold miners—work all winter, 26 farm-hands, 3 mine and

wives for farm-work. 26 choppers, e.e., E.F. UHRIS
TIAN, III South Water-st., Room I.

WANTED-100 LABOR 28 FOR RAILEGAD,

Gl. 80 per dry, and plenty station work; 26 teams, 14

coal-miners, 26 farm-hands, 41 free tare, at 23 West Ran
dolpt-st. - H. SPERIEROR & CO.

WANTED-200 RAILEGAD LABORERS, 91.75 PER

day; free fare; 26 for farms, saluer moath and

board; 100 tis-makers; 26 coal-miners: man and wife un
a farm. All hases Manday. Work all winter. Apply at

200 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT,

WANTED-35 FARM HANDS, 10 CHOPPERS, 3

ADREW G. BING 40 O., II NOTH Charkes.

WANTED-45 FARM HANDS, 10 CHOPPERS, 3 WANTED-LABORERS FOR RAILROAD, PARM

Miscellancone

Miscellancone

Wanted Alve Man in Every Cety and
town in the world; you can make \$25 a day solling
our istac-copying book; no press, briefs, or water required. Excelsion Mig. Company, 128 Worst Madison-et.

Wanted—one or Two Travelling Salesme, experienced in the hooters, notion, and whitegoods business, who have an established route and tradeApplicants will state particulars as to the hocation and
amount of their trade, especience, etc. Address COX,
SMITH 4 CO., Philadelpois.

Wanted—35 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, Ill.
If all work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of
any kind. Inquire as 121 LaSallo-st.

Wanted—45 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, Ill.
Wanted—55 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, Ill.
Wanted—65 Particulated in the is no strike or trouble
and the work of the strike in the strike or trouble
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gence and genicel appearance can make \$70 to \$100
weekly; \$1 amplies sone free for trial to those meaning
business. but not to street-tailors, poddlers, nor bors.
RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSallo-48

Wanted—Man To Sell New Anticlers and W ANTRO MRN TO SBLL NEW ARTICLES AND chromos: psys largest parcentage. American Novely Co., 113 East Madason str. Room 19.
W ANTRO SMEAN FUR LIGHT BUSINESS. APply to NORTON & CO., 253 and 285 South Clarket. Room 6.

WANTED-S OK 10 YOUNG MRN NOT AFRAID OF Work, for the city; wages 85 per day. THOMPSON 4: CO., 345 East Randolphest.

WANTED-I,000 LABORERS GOING SOUTH TO work on levess and Government work to buy the laborers' cheap lickeds now on sale at 75 South Canal-st., ourner of Madison. No office fee charged, and all information tagely given.

WANTED-35 GOOD RAILROAD LABORERS. With showelers; good station work, only 12 miles from the city, Call at 8 of eight and the city. Call at 8 of eight and the city.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; one that anderstands cooking. 470 Wa-

Laundresses.
WANTED—ONE PLAIN IRONER AT METROPOLITAIN Boiel, corner State and Washington-sta. Employment Agencies.
WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINANTAN
girls for private fatrilles, botels, laundries, city and
country, at Miss. UDSk in Someo, 60 Milwantee-ar.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO lear along a feer along and appears and income and superior and s SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkoepers. Clarks. &c.

STUATION WANTED. BY A DOMPETENT DRUG
clerk in a line Western town. Address, for three
days, G. CAMPH, Reckford, Ill. P. O. Ben 186. Diffication Wanted By a RESPECTABLE Orimat girl to do second work or general housework; kvanston preferred. Please call Monday at 277 World Lake st. Natiston preferred. Piease call Monday at 177 West Lake at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS WOMAN Destry cock: can be seen at West Side Briggs House, Room in, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GOOD GIRL FOR a general housework in a small family or as second girl. Apply at 281 North Sta. e-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, ond iren in a small private family. Call at 147 Larraboe-st.

STUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF STREAMS IN WANT OF STREAMS IN WANTED—LADIES IN WANTED—TO GREAT OF STREAMS IN WANTED—TO STREAM IN WANTED—TO STREA

MUSICAL P Square Grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, 2500 soch. Warrasted 2 years, likkly's Teemple of Mune, St van Buren-st.

Haller, DAVIS 2 OO'S PIANOS-SEVENTY-five first premiums awarded for best planes, Twenty thopsand have been manufactured and are now Twenty topts and nave manners, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These planes, both Grant Square, and Upr ght, can be These planes, both Grant Square, and Upr ght, can be manufactures, at the plane and organ warractoms of W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adamsets. PERD 4 SON'S ORGANS; SWEETEST QUALITY As to tone; newest style of case; sold op monthly or guarterly payments. REEDS' Temple of Masic, & Van Bures-st.

Bures-et.

MITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, NEW STYLES,
Daw catalogus, new prices. Three bundled organs now
in store. All orders from design filled with dispately.
Also Grand, Square, and Unright Planos for sale. W.W.
KIMBALL, corner State set Adams-ets.

TO RENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of
Masio, 50 Van Bures-ets. I Money applied if purchased. KRED's 19mpts or Masio, 93 Van Burne-1s.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY IS have a few fine organs of this output is specially reduced rates. These organs are of perfect workmanning, and small barguins are not little to be offered again in any city for years. W. W. (1882a.L., occurs this and dame-94. THE SILVER BELL ORCHESTRUN ORGAN-New, superb, and a favorite wherever introduced; is sold in Onicago only by ms. Musicians and all other will do well to call and test these beau fully-toned instra-ments. W. W. KIMBALL, correct Sigts and Adamsets.

will do well to call and test these bean fully-loved thasrameans. W. W. KIMBALL, correct State and Advanceds.

Will OFFER UNTIL SOLD THE SALLOWING

Second-hand planos and organs:
1 Chickering, plain case, \$100.
1 Gais, handsome carred case, \$175.
1 Gibers, plain case, \$100.
1 Hundam, carred fees, \$120.
1 Hundam, carred fees, \$100.
1 Hundam, \$100.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMART, ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN, WITH A cash espital of from \$5,000 to \$4,000 (required as acquirity), can control a branch office il University of a New York manufacturing company, whose groots are in large demand throughout the United Statics. As spismith channel for the right man. Honory for pointed the defices, with references, F.O. Box 250, New York City. dress, with references, P.O. Box 555, New York City.

A WIDOW, PINDING IT TOO TROUBLESOM A to continue the drug business of her late hysband, offers to sell out at a sacratice. Inquire corner Lincols and Websiter-ave.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE LARGE, COMMODIT cess, and fully truth-hed frame botel known as the "Central House," located as Magnolia, Miss, immediately on the line of the New Orleans, S. Louis & Citicang Railroad, and # miss from the City of New Orleans. It is in a delightful climate, in the pins-wood region, Majourn for parties seeking relief from the rigors of a North ern winter. It will be sold or rented or liberal terms, for which apply to the Citizans! Bank of Louisiana, New Opleans, JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

ONE OF THE BERCY MERCHANT AND CUSTON ONE OF THE BEST MERCHANT AND CUSTOM douring sulls in Northern lows (water-power) for also. Address E. McDONALD, Shell Rook, Butler County, Is.

WANTAD—COMMERCIAL LETTER WRITER IN Brw York; to a composent imm, able to long its employer \$4.00, to be secured on Ch ongo property, a permanent powition will be given with good salary, 'Address A B C, Security, New York P. O.

FOR SALL FOR SALE-A LOT OF PAPER BOARDS FOR A color. POR GALE-PING PUBS, CHMAP-A BRAND.NEW and hardsome set of mink, seal, ignz, or marken. Sid. Kingsan mink mink, with box or doller, 515, 520, and 525 a set. Mingant seal sets. 555 Residence 615 Walhall of the control OR SALE ONE & GALLON STEAM COPPER-kettle, with gas pipe, all now and complete. Fin,

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Parts of year at same rate.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, er Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago,

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner ource, Engagement of the Kiralty Troupe, "Around we World in Eighty Days." NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, be andolph and Lake. Engagement of Kelley &

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between D born and State, Afternoon, "Uncle Tom's Cal Evening, "Griffith Gaunt,"

OOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Jane Coomba "The Hunchback."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH-Lecture by Gen HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE - Hale reet, corner Harrison, MacEvoy's Hibernicon.

### The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 15, 1875

In spite of her grasshopper afflictions Kansas keeps up a healthy growth and development. The State census, just completed, shows a population of 533,373, an increase of about 24 per cent per annum for the past

A midnight cable dispatch from Lond reports great damage from a violent storm and high tides which prevailed yesterday along the British and French coasts. In etshire thousands of houses have been submerged by the overflow of the River

\* Elaborate preparations are in progress at Montreal for the burial of GUIBORD. The authorities will to-morrow make another attempt to get the remains under ground, and this time, judging from the military and police force ordered on duty for the occasion, ey are likely to succeed. If the Catholic interfere again, they will find the situation more serious than before.

Ring is to be prosecuted to the last, without respect to persons, it will be well for the United States Judges before whom the indicted persons are arraigned to scrutinize very particularly the bail they offer. Once ed of their inability to escape convic tion, the guilty ones will be greatly tempted "jump their bail," and offer sureties of rtain character with that end in view

American manufacturers of calico still con thrue to enjoy the rare luxury of shipping their goods to the English market at a handsome profit. Last week's exports of domestic s aggregated the sum of \$171,000, of which \$141,000 went to Great Britain. The new trade is on the increase, and several arrivals are noted in New York of agents from Great Britain, Germany, and Canada who sioned to purchase and ship

sengers and crew of the steamship Waco were the victims of a wholesale murder—a murder growing out of the recklessness and greed of el-owners, who, in violation of law, crammed the ship's hold with petroleum and This fact is probably susceptible of ity to make a terrible example of men who are responsible for the sicken-

We publish this morning a lecture by Mr. WILLIAM BRACKETT, delivered before the Philosophical Society, of this city, last Saturday evening. The subject, "The Philosophy of Voltaire," and the interesting method and mer of its treatment, will command for the lecture attention and interest. The reader will also be entertained with an abstract of the lecture of the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE on "The True History of Philip Nolan," a patriot who is earnestly recommended as deserving of a monument; and a lecture by Dr. Ludlam, embodying the results of his observations among the hos-

An investigation into the management of the Public Works of New York City is revealing some unpleasant facts. One witness, a property-owner on a street that was being repaired, testified that out of a gang of fifty or sixty laborers only twenty or thirty would be at work. Part of them generally played cards. The witness walked the distance be-tween One-Hundred-and-Sixth and One-Hundred-and-Tenth streets four times while a laborer was drawing an empty cart from one street to the other. The men averaged in his opinion, about three-and-a-half hours work per day. This testimony was corrobo-rated by that of several other persons. It was asserted that laborers had paid as much as \$20 for the privilege of being employed by the city. When a contractor offered to do the work on a certain boulevard with blasting machines for half the cost of hand work, the official in charge said to him: "The objection to your machines is that they can't vote!" Peraps, in that millennium of municipal affairs toward which we sometimes seem to be has-tening, we can have our ballot-boxes stuffed by ery. This would remove the object tions to the employment of machines on pub-

The Chicago produce markets were gen The Unicago produce markets were generally weak on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$19.15 seller the year and \$19.35 for February. Lard was active, and declined 10@15c per 100 hs, closing at \$11.85 cash and \$12.00 for February. Meats were in moderate demand and steady at 8@8je for part salted shoulders (boxed) 114@1110 for short ribs do, and 1110 for short elear do. Highwines were quiet and steady, at \$1.12 per gallon. Lake freights were dull d caster, at 5c for wheat to Buffalo. our was dull and unchanged. Wheat was ill and Io lower, closing at \$1.071 cash and

closing at 31 to cash and 31 to for December. Rye was firmer, at 67@67\c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 84c cash and 82 to for December. Hogs were active and steady, at \$7.00@7.50 per 100 lbs. The packing in this city since Nov. 1 is 153,031 head. Cattle were quiet and steady. One hundred dollars in gold would buy, \$114.50 in greenbacks at the close.

ship is not to be without wayside incidents of a disagreeable character. His Democratic opponents have already begun to ransack the record, and the showing they make at the ontset is not especially flattering to the object of their solicitude. The Washington Capital devotes some attention to RANDALL's Congressional career, with the result of making the Pennsylvania statesman's reputation wear a wilted aspect-somewhat like a paper collar might be supposed to look after having passed through a washing-machine. And yet the race is not fairly commenced; the nags are only being brought on the track. More mud will fly when they get under full headway.

The City of Birmingham has been making ome important and apparently successful experiments in matters which are usually considered to be beyond the pale of municipal effort. Last June, the corporation ight the Birmingham Gas-Works, and has since managed them. The gas supplied has been one candle-light better than before, and the saving to consumers has been at the rate of £22,000 a year. Moreover, after this month, the price per 1,000 feet is to be feduced threepence, which will insure a further saving of £30,000 a year. The water-works will pass under municipal control within a few weeks. It is a curious fact that in this country the cities should have generally supplied themselves with water, but not with gas. There is, perhaps, no more reason for doing the one than the other. Water is needed to put out fires, to be sure, but gas is equally needed to light the streets. The one is a cure, the other a preventive, of evil. Birmingham is now about to engage in an extensive series of building operations. Unhealthy tenements are to be pulled down by the acre and model ones put up in their stead. Such unwonted activity will be watched with interest, for the result of these experiments will go far to show what an English municipality can and cannot safely do. But we must not infer that this settles the question for our cities. That is a very different matter. The "Boss is an American product.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE DEBTOR

Some week or more ago we called attention to the fact that the greatest opposition to a return to specie payments was the fear of a large class of debtors that they would be called upon to pay their outstanding debts in a currency worth at least 15 per cent more than that in which the debt was contracted. We also suggested that, so long as this depreciated currency was continued a legal-tende for all contracts, there could be no return to specie payments; and as a means of rendering specie payments immediately practicable. and at the same time preserving the equities of debtors and creditors, we proposed in subance that Congress this winter should

1. That the holders of greenbacks, upon tresen tion of them to the Treasury Department, be entitled to receive in exchange therefor 4 per cent gold bonds, of the denomination of \$50 or \$100, or any multiple of

2. That these conds, having thirty years to run from the date of issue, be made legal-tenders in the pay-ment of all debts and contracts made before, say, the 4th of July, 1876.
3. That the legal-tender for all contracts made after that date shall be the coin of the United States, except when payment otherwise may be expressly stipulated.

The St. Louis Republican thinks that this is a roundabout way of scaling the debts contracted prior to July 4, 1876, at 85 cents on the dollar. This rests on the assumption that the 4 per cent bond, at the present price of money, would be worth 85 cents, and that it would remain so, and that creditors would have to take 85 cents on the dollar for their debts for all time to come. We have to treat things as we find them. We have for thirteen years had a paper currency which has been work us times from 50 to 90 cents on the at vario dollar, and is forever fluctuating between these rates. It is by laws legal-tender in the payment of all debts contracted as well beore 1862 as since that date. It is a legalnder in the payment of every debt contracted from day to day. That currency is now worth from 85 to 87 cents, and there is no redemption of it. All the indebtedness of the people and municipalities of the country is payable in this currency, and we are going on from day to day making new indebter less, though we are all aware that at some time we must of necessity have specie re sumption, and the payment of all these debt in coin. The act of Congress fixing January 1879, for a return to specie payments, canno be executed until some way is devised for returing the currency, or for suspending it as a

legal-tender after that day.

Our plan offers to the holders of 'the cur rency the original form of redemption provided when Congress made these notes a legal-tender, and that was funding them in a national interest-bearing bond. We believe that in a very short time the national currency would find its way into those bonds We do not understand that that would be scaling the debt, or taking any advantage of the public creditors, any more than it is for the Government to sell a 5 per cent bond, and with the proceeds take up a 6 per cent bond. The 5 per cent bond is not worth as much as the 6 per cent bond, but it cannot be claimed that the exchange of one bond for the other is scaling the debt. The Government is now about to put on the market a 4) per cent bond, which it proposes to ex-change for 6 per cents, and certainly there is

nothing dishonest in the proceeding.

The greenbacks are worth now about 87 ents. If the 4 per cent bond be not worth that much, then nobody will exchange rency for them; nor will the greenbacks be surrendered for bonds until the latter are worth as much or more than the currency. The greenbacks are part of the nations debt. They are overdue and unpaid paper, and are below par. When the is unable to pay its demand notes, it is unde an obligation to give therefor a time note. bearing interest, or at least to offer the

creditor the exchange.

But the debtors claim, and with strong equity, that the retirement of the legal-tender currency will deprive them of the opportunity of paying their debts in the same currency in which those debts were contracted. But if these bonds—which, in fact, will be the legal-tender currency in another form—be made legal-tender for all debts contracted their issue, then the whole complaint and objection of the debtors are removed, and they stand in the same position to their cred-

itors with respect to the currency that they do now. The bonds may advance to 90 cents or to 95, or even to par, but so may the cur rency. So long as the currency is exchangea-ble for the bonds, the value of the two forms of debt will remain the same, and the debtor will have all the opportunity they now have to pay their debts in either paper or bonds whether the same be worth 60 or 95 cents.

The material point gained will be that the perpetuating labyrinth of contracts on a pa-per basis, will be brought to anchor, and that it will begin the second century of the national existence under a new system, or the system which the War interrupted and suspended, when all men entering into con tracts will do so knowing that they have to be executed in specie values. The change will work no disturbance with the past. All contracts made in the days of paper values will be payable in paper as before. of having specie payments for both the pas and future contracts, the past will be permit ted to settle its own debts in paper, while the future will begin with new books, new values, and on a sound and permanent basis free of fluctuations, and relieved of the manipulations of the great gambling estab ent,-the Gold Room,-which will close to meet no more. The adoption of this plan -the perpetuation of paper legal-tenders for all existing contracts—disarms and removes the opposition to specie payments on the part of thousands of honest debtors. It permits specie payments to be resumed at once, without disturbance or inconvenience of any kind.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S OPPORTUNITY Secretary CHANDLER has been in the public service for nearly twenty years. He was known as a positive man, having, on many subjects, extreme views, upon which he often insisted with the intolerance which per tains to earnest convictions. His service covered the period of a long civil war, with its bitter fends, its sectional animosities, and the rancor which is inseparable from a dcmestic insurrection. During his whole public service, and during the War, when moral standards were lower than usual, and when so many public men made personal gain an incident of their public service, he maintained his character for personal integrity, and, with clean hands, and honesty unimpeached, he was fitly appointed Secretary of the Interior concerning which Department the country was prepared to believe the most scandalous reports. Secretary CHANDLER, therefore, en ters that Department with an unquestioned reputation as an honest man, and the coun try welcomes his appointment as the right kind of a man in the place where he has so long been sadly wanted. The country expects much of him, and we think he has large room for an active exercise of his executive authority.

His Department embraces several branches of the public service, -all of them being of long establishment, all of them in the hands of corrupt men, liable to abuses, and all of them having jurisdiction over subjects es pecially inviting to the robber, the speculator, and the conspirator. It would not be surprising that in the Land Office, the Indian Office, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office, -offices nearly as old as the Government itself,-there should be corruption or dishonesty to some extent. Each of these offices offers a fine field for the speculato and corruptionist. The Indian service has always been more or less under the suspicion of fraud, and never so strongly as of late years. Investigations in the matter of rauds under the Post-Office Department and ander the Treasury Department disclosed be wond all doubt that the outside operator had their partners and confederates within these Departments, and that the very officers of the Government whose duty it was to protect the Government were under the pay of the conspirators actually engaged in plundering the Treasury. The direct and intimate relations between the men having control of all the official business of the Departments with those outside, was the great element of strength and of protection on which the conspirators depended for necess. For instance, Mr. Joyce, the convicted officer in Missouri, was for years the Appointment Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department. He had personal knowledge of every officer in the service; he controlled all ecommendations; he knew when efforts vere making to remove an officer, and when to have a person appointed. He was in a position to inform interested persons of all roposed or actual changes, and of the apntment of all special officers. In control ling appointments, his office was one of grea power. Having succeeded in filling all th offices with his special friends, he resigned and had himself appointed. He was familiar with all the inside operations of the Revenue Bureau, and, no doubt, retained his contro ling influence. For years the Whisky Ring was protected at Washington, even again

ect reports of their illegalities. If this thing were possible in the Interna Revenue Bureau, is it natural to suppose a like state of things has not grown up in other bureaus, less exposed to detection, an offering liberal opportunities for plunder. That there has been for a long time an inti mate relation between persons holding office in the Indian, Land, Patent, Pension Bureaus and interested persons outside, is hardly de nied. Outsiders, speculating in old claims well afford to fee all persons in the Department who can serve them directly or indirectly; they are the best and ablest counselors In all these offices there are men who have held their places for many years, and who are personally familiar with every thread in the complicated detail of the Land, Indian, Pension, and Patent service. They know where there are placers, and where the proofs and evidences may be found. All this information is valuable to the short-termed Commissioners and Secretaries, but is also of value to outsiders. These officers are considered indispensable to the Department, but they are also valuable to others. They can render valuable aid to outside parties in countless ways, and receive valuable compensation therefor, without attracting the least

attention, or ever being known. Mr. CHANDLER, when he gets fairly enlisted in the business of his Department, may find the opportunity to rid the public service of all the officers who can in any way be considered as serving two masters. While faithful officers may be justly considered more val-nable because of long experience and ripe information, if there be just reason to suppose that this experience and information are used against the Government, and that public servants are also the paid agents of outside ties, then the sooner the whole batch be nissed, and lifted out of their places, the better it will be for the honest ad

tion that official corruption cannot and does not exist among those officers of the Govern-ment holding confidential positions in ranches of the public service where success-

Mr. Chandler, enjoying a national reputa-tion for personal and official integrity, has now within his executive control the Indian, Pension, Land, and Patent Bureaus. 'He has the opportunity not only of relieving all these offices from suspicion of frauds while under his control, but of so purifying them that the operation once performed will for ever act as a deterrent upon those who may after his day hold places therein.

OVERLOADED MANUFACTURES. One of the prominent mercantile agencies of the country has issued a schedule of the

failures during the first nine months of 1875 They foot up 5,334. The liabilities were the manufacturing States furnish more than one-half the failures. Under a healthy state of trade, this fact would mean that the price of labor or raw materials, or both, had risen suddenly and greatly, probably on account of a war which drew a large part of the working classes into the army or out off the supply of some staple material. English man ers were forced into bankruptcy when ou War quintupled the price of cotton by reducing the attainable supply, and German manufacturers failed when German operatives had to march to Paris. When the price of labor or materi al suddenly rises, the manufacturer can n longer produce goods at anything like the price at which they have been selling. His customers desert him, and he runs the risk of failure. But none of these causes can be called into play to explain the failures of our manufacturers during the first nine month of this year. The New York Bulletin, which is a recognized authority in matters of trade, has been publishing statistics which show that cotton is now a trifle lower, reckoned in gold, than it was in 1860 : that wool is also cheaper; and that the wages of the greatmajority of factory-hands are to say the least -no higher now than they were then, estimating their money in gold. Why, then, are the manufacturers forced to close their mills, discharge their hands, and assign their shrunken assets for the benefit of their creditors? The reason lies in what is miscalled protection." Our manufacturers are confined to the home market. They cannot turn out of their tariff-taxed buildings and trans port on tatiff-taxed railways, and then ship abroad, goods that can be sold in competition with those produced either in the country to which these are shipped, or in other countries in which no tariff swells the cost of manufactured wares. If the tariff were rearranged and cut down to a reasonable rate, our merchants could export their cotton fabrics to India, to China, to South America, to Europe, as they did in 1860, before the MORRILL tariff handicapped the industries it was intended to promote. They could supply the world with edged tools, as they once did, anderselling English manufacturers in the English market. They could build steamships that would monopolize the immensel lucrative carrying traffic of the Chines rivers, as they did fifteen years ago, but do no more. They could contest with England the supremacy of the seas, did not our modern embargo, the protective tariff, paralyze ship-building, close all the ship-yards, save those where lobbying contractors make rotten iron coffins in the shape of ships, and drive our flag almost from the ocean.

row limits of one country by a ring of Cus tom-Houses.

manufacturing interests are tariff-cursed.

The only way to permanently revive them is

to throw open to them the markets of the

world, both to buy and sell in, and cease to

restrict them within the comparatively nar-

JOYCE AS AN ORATOR. Certainly if a man can ever be eloquent it is in self-defense; and no circum more calculated to enhance the eloquence of such a moment than the yawning vault of a State's Prison which is to close upon the orator and prevent any further display of his art for three years and a half to come. This was the condition which gave birth to Col. Joyce's outburst just before receiving the sentence which he himself had courted to avoid more severe sentence elsewhere. Not all the crooked" whisky which he has passed dur ing his official career, if imbibed by the com bined legislative bodies of the universe could have produced so brilliant and startling an exhibition of oratorical pyrotechnics. The great efforts of the past pale in the light of this modern apology. It will pass into the classics with Demostrenes 'De Corona" and Cicebo's "Catiline prations. It will find its way into the rhe torical readers alongside of PATRICK HENRY'S amous harangue on liberty, Prrr's reply to WALPOLE, MARK ANTONY'S oration over CESAR'S dead body, and DANIEL WEBSTER's postrophe to ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The outhful heart of future generations will be ired with indignation and melted in tears at the first reading of those vivid passages, as inmindful of the fact that they were inspired by whisky, as the fascinated reader of DE-DINGER is of the influence of opium in his exquisitely-rounded periods. Thus will Jorce live, and Jorce's words burn one gener-ation after another, till they are extinguished by parsing like MILTON'S "Paradise Lost

nd Pollor's " Course of Time." It is possible that Joyce may have made nore money in whisky, but he would have earned more reputation had he gone into the pulpit, or the rostrum, or upon the stump. If, stead of sending out "crooked" whisky to be sold for less than the tax thereon at one bar, he had put in his appearance at another bar, he might not now be looking from be-hind a third bar. The eloquence of this sin-gle effort in his own behalf before the Court at Jefferson City must be the concentrated brilliancy of a lifetime. No member of Par ament from Ireland ever protested more ve hemently against the wrongs of his race than when Jorcz defended the whole Christian sect in his own person from the hereditary persecution of the Jews as typified in a rectifier, gauger, and storekeeper of ac-cidental Israelitish extraction who testified gainst him. This marvel of eloquence should be sent on to GUSTAV DORE, to whom JOYCE refers so admiringly, and it will scarcely fail to inspire the bold delineator with new ideas of the Hebrew character. Joyce has a pro ound contempt for men "who steal small things when large ones are conveniently at hand": he finds in them the prototypes of "peddlers of fraud and perjury," and con-signs them " to the devouring fires of a rotten conscience." Could a more terrible fate, more vividly pictured, await the veriest rogue hat goes unhung?

It was a pity that Joyce's eloquent as should have been intrusted to the untender nercies of the telegraph, and have made its list appearance to the world in the obscure

garb of nonpareil type. Joycz should have take the oath there, and it was admit been seen and heard to be fully appreciated; to him by the American Consul. He but, even at this distance, we can admire the man who approaches a vile felon's cell for having swindled the Government that employed him with the same "lofty courage Hamlin, Schuyler Colpax, and Henry Willployed him with the same "lofty courage that inspired Sir Walter Raines at the block." We can imagine that such a compari-son may cause even the proud Raines to urn his ashes over in the grave. There is also an illimitable consolation in the reflec-tion of one who goes to the Penitentiary that the "prison walls hemmed in GALILEO, COLUMBUS, TASSO, and NAPOLEON," and that the bars of a jail "do not measure the minds of men." Just what points of comparison there are between soi ence, poetry, and war-" monarchs the hour and masters of eternity "-and the official sanction of manufacturing and selling "crooked" whisky, is not readily apparent to the ordinary mind; but Jorcz evidently knows and feels them, and that is enough There must also be a feeling akin to divin seace and consolation in the reflection which Jorce carries with him to the Penitentiary t hat "the rain falls lightly on the mountain the sun shines warmly on the plains, and the flood even now is settling into its former bed, where the crystal waters shall again reflect the green foliage, the oak, and the sycamore and the gentle breezes and birds shall make morry music in the cathedral aisles of a gen erons nation." Was there more inspira than this in the crude eloquence of CHARLES XII. of Sweden when he rouse the sparse ranks of an undrilled army great deeds of valor, or in the flowery per ods of LAMARTINE when he soothed the

age breasts of the infuriated French revolu tionists with the music of his voice? Who can doubt that Jorce, like truth crushed to earth, will rise again, when h says: "I shall breast the pelting storm, and lift my head clear and bold to the co sunshine of truth and redemption "? It may be that, when Joyce does rise again, he will not get an appointment in the Governmen revenue service, nor deal in "crooked whisky, but he will have had the benefit his experience. He must console himself now with the reflection that "whom th Lord loveth he chasteneth," and that, in getting three years and a half at Jefferson City. he escapes thirty years at St. Louis. It is this brief hiatus in his life as a free and independent American office-holder that has revealed to him his marvelous oratorical gifts His oration, whether contemplated as a work of art from the exordium to the peroration, or as the spontaneous outburst of native and undiscovered eloquence, is fearfully and won derfully made up, and should command the admiration of gaping millions.

SCRUTIN D'ARBONDISSEMENT. The adoption of the general consti laws known as the "Wallon Constitution by the French Assembly settled all the press ing questions of the moment but two .- th method of electing the Lower House of the new French Parliament, and the time when the present Assembly was to cease its wis usurpation of power and commit official sui Above and beyond these questions is that of the future head of the State, but that will not be decided until 1880, when Marsha MacManon's septennial term expires. It has only a theoretical interest now. Assembly reassembled, a few days ago it had to decide whether its successor should be chosen by the scrutin de list or the scrutin d'arrondissement. The ex planation of these puzzling terms is a simple one. France is divide into departments, presided over by Prefects and each department is composed of a num ber of arrondissements, or districts, which are ruled by Maires, or Mayors. Prefects and Mayors are all appointed by the Ministry at Versailles. It was proposed by the Conservatives that each arrondissement abould eleca representative, as each Congressional District with us chooses a Congressman. The en masse for a long list of candidates, one fo each arrondissement, but each voted for by The first method is called scrutin d'arron lissement, the second scrutin de liste.

In support of the former, the Conservat urged the precedents of England and the United States, the ease and simplicity of voting, and the dangers of the list system They said that the latter would merely insur plebiscitum at every election. Some one of the many men who hope some time to rule France, a Bourbon, an Orleanist Napoleon IV., Gambetta, M. Thiers, would be placed at the head of a list in each depart ment, and the people would thus be called upon to vote directly for their supreme ruler, inasmuch as his receiving a majority of the popular vote would be equivalent to indorsing his aspirations, and would embold him to snatch at supreme power and change the form of government to suit himself ar his aims. It is obvious that such a contest repeated every few years, would be fatal to

any stability of government.

On the other hand, the Republicans asser that voting by arrondissements would enable the Central Government to ex ercise an influence, fatal to all freedom of election, and that voting by departments was more in con-sonance with universal suffrage. The latter point is sentimental and meaningless; the former is not without force.

The issue of the contest was so un that the Ministry, while ardently supporting the scrutin d'arrondissement, took pains to announce that they would not make the question a Cabinet one,-which meant that hey would stay in office, whether they los the day or not. By the small majority of 31, -357 votes to 326,—the scrutin d'ar ment became part of the fundamental law of

furnishes occasion for recalling the facts that eighteen persons have held the office of Vice-President of the United States. Of these three-John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and MARTIN VAN BUREN-were sub elected to the Presidency. One—John C. Calboun—resigned before completing his term. Three—John Trill, Millard Fill-MORE and ANDREW JOHNSON - succeeded to the Presidency in consequence of the death of the President. Three—George Clinton, of New York; Elbridge Great, of Massetts; and William R. Kino, of Alab died in office. Gronge CLINTON was elected Vice-President at the second election of JEF PERSON, and was re-elected in 1808, with MADISON. He died at Washington during the session of Congress in April, 1812. FLERIDOE GERRY was elected Vice-President at the second election of Madison, and died suddenly at Washington during the session of Congress, Nov. 23, 1814. WILLIAM R. KING was elected Vice-President on the ticket with President Prancz, in 1852. to the untender Before the time for taking the eath of office, h, and have made its triling health compelled him to go to world in the obscure Cuba, and Congress by law authorized him to

ed to his home at Catawba, Ala., and died son alone survive. Of those who have held office as Vice-President, Messra. Burn, Cal-HOUN, VAN BUREN, R. M. JOHNSON, TYLER, Dallas, King, Hamlin, Andrew Johnson, and HENRY WILSON had served previously in the Senate; GERRY, TOMEINS, FILLMODE, BRECKEREIDGE, and COLFAX had served in the House ; and CALHOUN, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, KING, HAMLIN, and ANDREW JOHNSON had served in both Houses. JOHN ADAMS, JEF-FERSON, and GERRY were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Our system of transferring real estate is by no means perfect, though it is a great advance on the plans which prevail in Europe. Registration is an admirable thing, but the cost of searching a title increases in undue proportion as the chain of titles grows longer. Moreover, while the common law theoretically "abhors a perpetuity," it does not always permit the practice of its theory. We have no primogeniture and no entails. Mr. HORACE WHITE, in his letter to THE TRIBUNE a short time since, hinted at a disagreeable truth when he said: "I strongly suspect that any land-owner desiring to con-trol his estates after death for 'a life in case. life in passe, and twenty-one years thereafter, can do so by making a will to that effect." The tale of a Boston title, as told in the last number of the American Law Review, is a striking proof of the technical troubles of titles under our system.

A Mr. Ingalls, of Boston, left a piece of property in that city to his son, Mr. WILLIAM

sgalls, many years ago. He also left two

legacies of \$25,000 apiece to his nephews.

When the estate was settled, the real prop-

erty was the only thing left after paying the debts. In 1860, the nephews sued for their legacies. The Court held that the devise to he son was invalid, inasmuch as it gave him only what he would have taken at any rate by descent, but that the legacies were a valid devise and so were a prior claim. Judgment was entered for \$50,000 and interest. whole amount was \$143,000. The property passed under the hammer and was bou passed under the hammer and was bought by the nephews, in 1862, for a trifle less than the sum due them. Straightway, a certain John Rockes sued for the land. In 1750, its owner had willed it to his brother "if he should die without issue." The brother's daughter took the property after her father's death and willed it in 1790 to her daughter. It finally passed from the latter to the senior Ingalls. But the will of Of course, no exposure, however combists. latter to the senior INGALLS. But the will of 1750, when judiciously interpreted, was held to convey the land to the heirs at law. The legal heir in 1790 was the father of John Rogens. The latter showed this, onsted the nephews after three years' possession, and got the property. Still its fate was not settled. A briefless attorney of the Boston Bar whiled away his leisure in studying this curious title. He found that it had been con reyed in 1710 by a deed to a certain Johnson but not to him and his heirs. Consequently, it legally reverted, upon Johnson's death to the man who sold it to him. This man's heirs were bunted up. A speculator bought their claim, sue on it, and won the bone of contention After the Boston fire, he erected a splendid building upon the land. But Mr. WILLIAM INGALLS had meanwhile discovered an earlier document than any yet brought into court. It was a will, dated 1660, and conveying the land upon condition that a certain part of it should never be built upon. The condition had been violated, and the title therefore went back 215 years to the testator of 1660 and descended to his heirs. The heir in 1875 was Mr. Incalls. The latter forthwith sued. The land-holder consulted a medium, and was advised to compromise as best he could. NOALLS finally got back his land, after fifteen years' dispossession, and found himself far richer therefor in 1875 than he had been in 1860. His title has since been examine

will oust Inoants again and put somebody else in as owner.

Probably no parallel case to this could be found in this section of the country, for it is as yet too young. But our chains of title, thanks to the rapidity with which speculative property passes from hand to hand, are al-ready inordinately long. Our statute of limitations has many claims, but leaves a loophole for some queer ones. It is doubtful whether the present registry system can be profitably retained. What is needed is a system that will make the transfer of real and personal property equally cheap, easy, and safe. The Towens' plan, which has had fifteen years' successful trial in Australia, susceptible of improvement. In any event, the question is one for legislators and thinkwhether Mr. Beno will succeed in saving the

by experts and found to be perfectly good.

so the story ends. There may be a nex

chapter, however, and that may tell of the finding of some deed prior to 1600, which

infant rope-walker, "Leo," from his unpatural father and the show-people who speculate on exposure of the child for the delectation of the exposure of the child for the detectation of the amusement-going public, to nightly peril of horrible death, is involved in all the necestainty of a lawsuit. Such is the popular taste for barbarous exhibitions such as that of forcing the trembling, puny midget to risk a fatal fall, that it seems he is quite a small fortune to his owners or lesses, and they do not propose to give him up without a saubborn contest. The evi-dence shows that he has been subjected to brudence shows that he has been subjected to brotal treatment by his trainer, and the injurious effects of his training are manifest in his puny frame, already deformed by curvature of the spine. But his exhibitor is attempting to prove that the child likes it; the father comes forward and demands enstedy of the little fellow, that he may return him to the show-people; and the case, which has occupied the sessions of one of the divisious of the Supreme Court, will be resumed to-morrow. To the suprofessional, it seems anomalous that in a tribunal such as that there should be tolerated such contest for the possession of the child-to coin money out of him by such cruel exhibitions of him for the amusement of that section of the public which pays for the opportunity of witnessing the thrilling performance, the climax of which will be reached when the little fellow tumbles from a dizzy height, to be picked up a but of quivering, lifetess, mangled fiesh and bones.

lished a short sketch of New England in 1075. The observer of that day records that there were "no beggara," and "not 3 put to 3eath for Theft" out of the 120,000 inhabitants. "There are no Musicians by trade; one Dancing schools was set up, but put down; a Freeman must bee orthodox, about 20 years old north

dancing schools, and no voters save the "on thodox" possessors of £100. The polis wonin be qu'et enough, but it would be hard to fine

with the prospect, too, of founding a reli-political dominion that shall surpass and er that of Brienan Young himself in his pa days. The new prophet is a Scotchman Walten Musnar Girson, whom Bandsts patched to the Sandwich Islands as a m ary. There Girson threw off the yoke of all legiance to Young, and set up on his own as count. He succeeded in mastering in nine days the Kanaka tongue, which elementar led the natives to attribute to him mire powers, since most of the missionarie many years of effort have only success many years of effort have only succeeded in gaining an imperfect knowledge of the language, and no white man, it is eaid, ever before in so short time learned it. Girson was aided in his work by the old native legend that the god Lono, who was their promised redeemer, would come to then the form of a white man, Greson seized upon this, and, through his shrewdness and his el-quence, addressing them in their native tourn persuaded the natives to accept him as the veritable Lone. He modified Mormogian conform to the encient traditions of the islanders, added to it some doctrines borrowed from MAHOMET, and in four months after he began preaching had gathered together 150 disciples He then aunounced that he was going into wilderness to commune with the Spira an ter fasting and prayer, went into a secluded did in the Island of Lanai. From there is seve-days he returned, proclaiming new revelations set up as the only prophet; appointed ! apostics; and planned an immuse templa when Brigham—who had received reports of the doings of Grason, or, as the natives called him Girson's work. Thereon Gisson retired to an other island with his followers, and is contine ing his proselvtizing work. His fine command of the native tengue gives him a great advantage over his rival brethren, and in the culoyment of a vast estate and unnumbered flocks of sheep h rules his people as one commissioned from or

LOUISE LATEAU, the Belgian costatic and ath matist, whose feats in the miraculous has versuch a marvel to many feelish people, proves a physician of Charierot, has made a thorough in vestigation of the case, and published a le ter giving the results of his main facts discovered by him are epitomized the British Medical Journal as follows:

Of course, no exposure, however complete will shake the faith of some of the LATEA minacle-awallowers. Imposture, no matter hor gross, always has found zoalous and steading perience of the ages counts for nothing. I there were no gullibility in human usure, a one would make appeals to such a sect and the fact that there are so many fools in th world is largely the cause of the fact that the are so many knaves. The simpletons who ever immolation will never fail of their desire tarough scarcity of wielders of the sacrificial knife. In would be a waste of breath to cry "Long live Humbug!"—for Humbug will never cease to c.

The way Gouxon broke his leg and a count of ribs was this: He had loved a fair dame in England and deserted her. The fair dame ha England and deserted her. The fair dame had in her possession, and refused to surrender, the score of his new opera, which had been written for the Grand Opera-House at Paris. In this dilemma, Gounou was forced to undertake the immense task of rewriting his opera from memory. He had not proceeded far in the work shan a friend, who made a special journey to England. for the purpose, succeeded in obtaining the original score. Gounon hastened to his friend bouse, clasped his precious manuscript to his so som, turned in high spirits to leave the house There never was a more manifest instance sudden and complete recribition. The fairs of England must have seen in her dream finger of Providence pushing Gouson those stairs.

ist notil Garater's trump his sounded the tig-

nal for the extinction of humanity

In the matter of depriving the colored chil dren of opportunity to acquire a common-education, it would seem that Kentuck with Alabama. The apportionment in Kenties so managed under the present statutes to the white schools the allowance per nibe times that made to the colored schools during the colored pupil eurolied. To further increase the discrim-ination, all whites between 6 and 20 years of age are enrolled as school population, while only the colored youth between the ages of 6 and 10 are so enrolled. The colored people's School Couvention, held at Lexington a few days since appointed a committee, headed by ex-attenny General Syrac, to petition the Legislane a the approaching session to so modify the law to extend to them full equal advantages of the

Judge Courson, an old resident, and one the foremost men of the Alabama Ber, has de-clared against the proposed new Coostimion, and in a published letter says that not only des that instrument repudate twenty out of the thirty millions of the State debt, but that it thirty millions of the remaining #10,000, or undoubted liability of Alaxams, for reason that the amount which will be annurellized from the tax-payers of the State. not pay the current expenses of the interest on the \$10,000,000."

Alabama, where one of the chief ar Alabams, where one of the court are for the adoption of the new Constitution is that it relieves the State of oppressive taxtice for the support of the public schools, last year, as cording to the report of the Commissioner of Education, expended for school purposes 51% cents for each pupil enumerated. For the same year, Illinois expended \$5.60 for each pupil lows \$6.63, Nebraska \$10.72, and Ohio \$11.63. Even Virginia raised \$2.02 for each pupil anapurated.

merated. Gen. Gonnon, of Georgia is snother of the Gen. Gordon, of Georgia is should Southern Congressmen who, having dealing and the control of th

Jo Sattre, the Mormon Prophet, should also be earolled in the calendar of rag-monsy saints In 1837, when he had his colony at Ruiland Lake County, Ohio, he inflated the ourrace with the bills of the "Kirtland Safety Seesawath and the County of the Safety Seesawath Sank," which exploded in 1838, whereon the Prophet decamped between two days, and and appeared at Nauvoo.

The latest "Americanism" has been receiby a critical review into the English langua.
The London Speciator of Out. 20 speaks of Spanish "carpet-baggers" in Cuba.

11

ings with the rabber are exact esigns of any

Jane Coomba 18 at 11

Daly's Fifth Aven Ed Kelly and "Th The Hon. C. J. Br

A. S. M. Morgan, o.

the Tremont.

Who of the Whisky Wasn't Joyce's speed in the "I-and-my-God Capt. J. W. Reeley, B. Gibbs, U. S. A., ar Capt. C. G. Mood! Bteamship Virginia, is George McDonald Eaton, of Laverpoons The rectifier's a Tillore the still.

the other day, many, C. Wainschenck, Theatre, M. Buisert, Kiraify, of Paris, are Prof. Snell, of Am years of age, and so n be obliged to abandou Miss Goldthwaite, the World" at the Ad ly leading juvenile aid to be very pretty Was it really a day

people do not gene loaf on the Sabbatt good old Colony days degeneracy.
The Saturday Review smoking often sur tion on the stage. a man doean't am A Woman in the Ca

Edgeworth's novela. Codeb's wife set out The people of Ch fring that St. Louis me within hailing the century. This, A hen-pouked Virgi should not a poor Be mind which opens i

"Isn't it about time vertiser, "that Chie that the Union Park tional Churches ma dore Thomas or Gi A St. Louis paper Conntess. How e death! Think o under the influence

Dr. Benjamin 1871-'2 cost the might have been minished by the

pigeon holes, in wi proper order eve ubtless he has a atorial election, a ments in it already The Oneen of Holl to Motley, the hi

getting material for lands," and furnishe About the most rious one, on rec mrred to Mr. Knig who carelessly put

stood that he goes the Society for the He is like the r always make their spection of anxion ent paper-contail Prof. Proctor, th to a convert to Tyr undergone any succeptly emphasized lieved, and he disav implicit confidence reation.

We shall look with morning's Times to who introduced Mr. yesterday had thin bashful manner. I sidered by the pa-menta, and the Tim upon them.
The Boston Jourstains of Gov. Andr

seems to think the that it is time more merchants and phile think Gov. Andrew any list of Massacht Mrs. Starrett, of the interesting que our daughters ?" : pinquity wants to with our corn?" I (Kan.) Binds, eages popular with both our corn to our d

Palmer House Jo Buford, Nushville; Carman, New York I.; S. S. Stevens, beth, N. J.; John Per J. Northrop, Seginaw Aldson and Arthur Brower, Eric....Gree Tork City; H. A., Park

together-150 dia GISSON retired to an followers, and is continu-ork. His fine command was him a great advantage and in the cujoyment of

miraculous line were

foolish peofils, proves to Dr. H. Borns, an ominent has made a thorough insec, and published a letse, and published a letse of his scrutny. The 
y him are epitomized by 
prair as follows:
insted along a month the 
pped, and the "success." 
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inself along a month the 
pped, and the "success." 
inself along a floors, who 
ality declares that he is in a 
we that Louise Latradu este 
programs all the ordinary 
indis that "She figuresty 
for nails and with a rough 
ac night, the places where 
pa up on these spot, even 
pressure with her fingers, 
ion of local congestion." 
sure, however complete 
f some of the Latradu. the sacrificial knife. Is eath to cry "Long live my will never cease to ex.

manifest instance of cribution. The fair dame e seen in her dreams the pushing Gounon down

riving the colored chilse pure a common-school
om that Kentucky vice
continuent in Kentucky
o present statutes that
e allowance per pupil is
the colored schools per
per jucrease the discrimcen 6 and 20 years of
all possibition with only sen 6 and 20 years of all population, while only set the ages of 6 and 18 clored people's School ington a few days since, isaded by ex-Attorney-ion the Legislature at to so modify the law as qual advantages of the

d resident, and one of Alabama Bar, has de-sed new Constitution, says that not only does says that not only does
state debt, but that it
as remaining \$10,000,
y of Alatama, for the
which will be annually
was of the State will
see of the State, and
0,000."

the chief arguments w Coostitution is that by reserve taxation for a schools, last year, acthe Commissioner of school purposes 87% sector for the same 5.60 for each pupil, 1.72, and Ohio \$11.40. gia, is another of the o, having declared for

the next session is altogether, and de-hts pon Republicas or win," evidently re-e of the Democracy

Prophet, should also of rag-money sainta. colopy at Ruland, flated the currency land Safety Society 1838, whereon the two days, and mark

know what founda-ors " mentioued by of largainings and

dickerings with the soft-money and high-tariff Republicans in the interest of Mr. San Randall." for the Speaker-ship of the next House. Mr. Randall's antecedents and his record as a salgrabber are exactly calculated to facilitate designs of any Republicans who seek to mit political suicide by voting for him.

Jane Coombs is at the Sherman. Daly's Fifth Avenue Company is at the Tro

Ed Kelly and "The Only Leon" are at the The Hon. C. J. Brayton, of Lyons Ia. is a A S. M. Morgan, of the Rock Island Arsenal,

Who of the Whisky Ring will be the next to ate in jail? Wasn't Joyce's speech at Jafferson City rather in the "I-and-my-God" style?

Capt. J. W. Keeley, T. L. Crittenden, and E. B. Gibbs, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

Capt. C. G. Moodie, of the American Line Reamship Virginia, is at the Tremont. George McDonald for Scotland, and Fred Raton, of Liverpoon are at the Sherman.

The rectifier's a 10 ty-With all thy vanits I love the still.—I should be still.—I should be still.—I should be still.—I should be shoul

C. Weisschenck, proprie or Porte St. Martin Theatre, M. Buisert, and Irms and Bolossey

limity, of Paris, are at the Tremont. Prof. Snell, of Amberst College, is now 74 years of age, and so much enflethed that he will obliged to abandon the class bom at once, Miss Goldthwaite, who plays Aouda in "Around the World" at the Adel, hi Theatre, was former-

ly leading juvenile lady at Walack's. She said to be very pretty.

Was it really a day of rest yesterday? The people do not generally invite their souls and losf on the Sabbath as they used to do in the good old Colony days. This is an era of national

egeneracy.

The Saturday Review satirically observes that king often supplies the want of conversaon the stage. As Wilkie Collins says, "If a man doesn't smoke, what is he to do with his

It is understood that Bessie Turner's novel, "A Woman in the Case," will not be like "Miss Edgeworth's novels, stepping out of covers, or Coneb's wife set out in quest of lovers" for its

The people of Chicago take pleasure in testi-fring that St. Louis is looming up, and may come within halling distance before the end of the century. This, of course, is an instance of hindsight carefully applied.

A hen-pecked Virginia editor writes: "Why

should not a poor Benedict exchange a few inno-cent and occasional words with some female nd which opens fresh and new views of things which are novel and grateful to him?" "lan't it about time," inquires the Boston Ad-terfiser, "that Chicago had a concert-hall, so that the Union Park and Plymouth Congrega-

postpone prayer-meetings to accommodate Theo Couti fell dead the other day while kissing a Countess. How could there be a more pleasant death! Think of it! To die while kissing a puntess! It is far better than to shuffle off oder the influence of a quart of green peaches."

Dr. Benjamin Lee estimates that the preva-lence of small-pox in Philadelphia in the winter his was mostly pure waste, as the epidemic might have been averted or its malignancy di-mished by the adoption of proper sanitary

business-like,—"a man with a head full of pigeon holes, in which he has filed away in their proper order every event in his memory." Doubtless he has a pigeou-hole for the Iowa natorial election, and some interesting doon-

The Queen of Holland, who threatened to die to Motley, the historian, when he was in Holland getting material for his "History of the Nether-lands," and furnished him with every facility to

secomplish his purpose.

About the most ludicrous incident, for a senous one, on record, is probably that which ocsurred to Mr. Knight, of South Natick, Mass. who carelessly put a charge of nitro-glycerine in his pocket and sat down on it. He was blown up and considerably hurt, and is not likely to try that experiment again.

The Prince of Wales wishes it to be understood that

stood that he goes to India as an emissary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He is like the ungodly college boys, who always make their accounts square for the in-spection of auxions parents by offering magnifi-cent paper-containutions to the heathen.

Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, denies that he acconvert to Tyndalism, or that his views have undergone any sudden change. He has only recently emphasized that which he has long berecently emphasized that which he has long be-lieved, and he disavows any atheistic sentiments. It is understood, however, that he does not place implicit confidence in the Mosaic account of the

We shall look with breathless interest in this moraing's Times to see whether the gentleman who introduced Mr. Hale at the Sunday lecture yesterday had thin legs, a weak voice, and a bashful manner. These are points to be considered by the patrons of Sunday entertainments, and the Times is quite right in enlarging upon them.

Joseph Lackey, of Minnesota, Deputy Commissioner of Peosions, will be removed to-morned the management of Gov. Andrew in Post-Office Square. It means to think the fashion of immortalizing the Governors of Measchusetts has gone too far, and that it is time more attention were paid to the marchants and philanthropists. But we should think Gov. Andrew was a bad man to omit from my list of Massachusetts immortals.

Mrs. Starrett, of Lawrence, Kan., propounds the interesting query, "What shall we do with our corn?" The able editor of the Topeks (Man.) Blade, eager to make himself useful and popular with both parties, may, "Let us feed our corn?" The able editor of the Topeks (Man.) Blade, eager to make himself useful and popular with both parties, may, "Let us feed our corn to our daughters."—Exchange. This may be found an antidote to the poison of the still

HOTEL ARRIVALA.

Palmer Heres—John Norton, Counselleut; Edward Baford, Nashville; E. A. Lewis, Brooking; R. W. Marmen, New York City; E. L. Grant, Elimbath, N. J.; John Peckand A. B. Ales, Montreal; H. J. Stotheres, New York City; E. L. Grant, Elimbath, N. J.; John Peckand A. B. Ales, Montreal; H. J. Stotheres, New York City; G. W. Caldwei, C. W. Milkon and Arthur E. Welch, Philadelphia; Eben Rewer, Eric..... Gernal Pacific—Lewis Yelland, New York City; S. R. W. Daveupori, Bernald, C. W. Wooley, K. B. Stothers, N. J. S. B. Streen, New York City; G. W. Caldwei, Comman Arthur E. Welch, Philadelphia; Eben Rewer, Eric..... Gernal Pacific—Lewis Yelland, New York City; S. R. W. Daveupori, Bernald Command Herman, S. Louis; G. E. Harmaks, Dertoft; J. W. Milkon and Arthur E. Jown, New York City; S. R. Bartlett, Burlington; J. C. Grant Pacific—Lewis Yelland, New York City; S. R. Bartlett, Burlington; J. J. Marting and J. A. Change, This and J. J. Schuler, J. S. B. S. R. New York City; S. R. Bartlett, Burlington; J. J. Marting and J. A. A. J. A. A. H. P. Peck, New Haven; J. J. Washias, Marting and J. A. A. J. A. Milkon and J. A. Change and J. A. J. A. H. J. K. S. S. Bartl 

WASHINGTON.

The Condition of the Vice-President Considered Hopeful by His Physician.

"Forney's Sunday Chronicle," an Obscure Paper, Pr nt: Some Third-Term Gabble.

The "Capital" Attacks Sam Randall, Candidate for Speaker, Very Savagely.

Sam Ward Gives a Dinner to Lord Houghton and a Select Coterie.

SOME LOUD TALK FROM AN INSIGNIFICANT SHEET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Fordey's Sunday Chronicie has a column editorial to-day urgtracting attention from the fact that it is written by the editor who was a party to the article by which Grant was first announced here as the can-didate of the Republicans for President. Among other things the education says:

Gov. Hayes, after the campaign was over in Ohio, stated in the Executive Mansion, in Harrisburg, Pa., while a guest of Gov. Harteauft, that the educational question had given the Republicans a victory in the Buckeye State.

This it prints in italies, and then follows it with this curious error, which is printed in capi-

tais:

It was Grant who made that question a Republican Issue in a speech delivered a few weeks previous to the Ohio election. There is no escape from this view of the question of electing a President, and the masses of the Republican party, no longer affrighted with the about of cy of Cesarism, are now looking to Grant as confidently as they ever regarded him. Indeed, the Democracy in Ohio and Peausylvania schually made the third term an issue against the Republicans, but it failed to excite the repugnance it was calculated it would arouse, while, without doubt, the position of Grant on the educational question aided the Republican party in securing a victory.

THE "CAPITAL'S" ATTACK ON RANDALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sam Randall, as the contest for the Speakership approaches, begins to draw the sharp fire of the enemy. Fernando Wood arrives here tomorrow for the season, and the campaign for the Speakership will then doubtless formally begin. The Capital this morning has the severest attack upon Mr. Bandall that has yet been Its points are these-that Randall is supported which the lobby propose building; that corrupt Democrats who fear investigation favor him; that, in return for a contract for what is known as the fibre-paper, manufactured by Randsli's constituents, be aided in the last hours of the late session, in the face of three reports from three several committees, in breaking down the only protection to the integrity of our currency. three several committees, in breaking down the only protection to the lotegrity of our currency. The lobby has found in Mr. Randall not only an efficient worker, but a kind friend. It was interesting to note, in the last hours of the late season, the fliconocaled efforts of the outdainagents of the House to get their favorite upon the Conference Committee, that their increased compensation, a back-ulary gral of the same sort he was apted for supporting in a former season, might be head against the opposition of the Senate. He as a Protection Democrat from Pennsylvania. This is the one platform to which he is loyal. In proof of this, one has only to follow him through the no cess which covered from public view the acts and actors of the Pacific Mail bribery. Randall was vocierous in his demand for investigation when he knew that such investigation, and the Committee where it began, meant only a dexterous hiding of the criminals, and not exposure and punishment. It leased out, nowever, that Roach, the so-called American simple builder, of Philadelphia, had covered under his contract for two ship built for the Company some \$100,000, used as a corruption fund by the lobby at Washington to carry a substitute. On hearing this, Judge Loughidge, of Iowa, then a member, a sturdy, honest man, who ment business, offered a resolution asking for certain information of the Postmasier General that would open up the inquiry. Under the rules one objection was faul to the resolution. That came from Sam Randall. Rising m his place he said, as the record reports him, "I object. We have hat denough of this."

Randall is also charged with having engineered the tariff revision in favor of Pennsylvania interests. This is significant, coming from this source at thus time. If doubtless indicates the nature of the arguments against Randall's candidate that a resolution.

INOTES AND NEWS. THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune,

movals commenced by Secretary Chandler fast week in the Department of the Interior will be

RAILROAD NEWS.

Raise OF RAYES TO WESTERN POINTS.
Baising the rates is now the regular order of
the day with the railroads. Hardly a week
passes that new tariffs are not made, and in
every instance the new rates are higher than the
old ones. The latest raise was made Saturday,
when the General Freight Agents of the roads
leading to the Southwest and West from Chicago
and St. Louis succeeded, after numberless cenmiltanons, in acrosing more higher rates to sultations, in agreing upon higher rates to points on the Missouri River. They also agreed upon arbitrary rates on all freights starting from Eastein points, and consigned to Southwestern towns. The arbitrary rates from Eastern points, and consigned to Southwestern towns. The arbitrary rates agreed upon from Chicago to Atchison, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Leavenworth are as follows: First class, 50 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 50 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 50 cents; second class, 40 cents; and special class, 35 cents. The rates from St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibat, and Louisians to the above points will be as foliows: First class, 68 cents; second class, 49 cents; third class, 31 cents; fourth class, 49 cents; third class, 31 cents; fourth class, 40 cents; special class, 31 cents, 48 announced yesterday, the trunk-lines leading from the East to Chicago have also agreed to advance the rates of freight West to-day, on the basis of 56 per cent above those of the past few months. The roads claim that these rates are still lower than they have ever before been at this season of the year, and that there is but little margin-left when the severe weather sets in. If the railroads would only desist now from making any further advances there would be but little cause for complaint. It is better to have a fair, steady rate than to have the rates continually unsortified, the simppers not knowing what they will be the next day. There is, however, much danger that the railroads, now that they are united and work in harmony, will not be satisfied with the rates as they now are, but will go on and make one advance after another until simppers will be compelled to seek other channels for the transportation of their goods, and thus force the combination to come down again to fair and equitable figures.

The Railroad Gazette, in speaking of the recent advances, makes the following comments, which, however, seem rather partial to the railroads:

FOREIGN.

Fighting Going On Between Turks and Herzegovinians.

Thousands of Houses under Water Near

Dublin, Ireland. Departure from Ireland for America of

Cardinal McCloskey. Russia Gives Assurance that Her Military

LONDON, Nov. 15—7 a. m.—A Times telegram from Cattare says eight Turkish battalions under Selim Pasha have been surrounded near Gotschko by 8,000 Herzegovician insur accounts fighting was going on inian insurgents, and at la CREAT BRITAIN. London, Nov. 14-Midnight.-A violent store

has prevailed all day. Much damage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne, and other seaports on the British and French coasts by the high tide. Thousands of houses has been submerged in Somernetshire by the overflowing of the River

day on the steamer Abyssinia for New York. Herala Special.

Queenstown, Nov. 14.—Cardinal McCloskey sailed for New 10th country in received an ovation in Queenstown, and was presented by the clergy and laity with an address, to which he replied. Bands accompanied the steamer seaward, playing American and Irish airs, while enthusiastic throngs watched the steamer's depart-

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 a. m.—Disastrons floods are reported throughout England and in Ireland. The River Folka, near Dubins, has burst its banks and submerged thousands of acres.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—The VicePresident is much better this evening. He has been force from pain. He has taken considerable nourishment. He is still very seak, but is considered to sufficient of speedy recovery. Dr. Basten still says he hopes that his patient will be up in a few days.

THE VICESBUEG POSTMASTERSHIP.

EX-Senator Pease, receptly removed from the Postmastership at Vicksburg, has arrived here, and his friends, among them Congressman-elect Will, as present United States Attorney in Missispipi, are said to be working to have him retained. They say they can prove by the Postmaster-General that Mr. Pease was a good officer, and they also say that he has his party with him in Mississippi; that he is acceptable to the people of Vicksburg, and ought to be reinstand, and he went back to his State confident of retaining his place. Before many days had always that he has his party with him in a hississippi; that he is acceptable to the people of Vicksburg, and his party with him in hississippi; that he is acceptable to the people of Vicksburg, and his fate and he went back to his State confident of retaining his place. Before was a finance of the cars from the finance of retaining his place. Before was a finance of retaining his place. Before and they are someway the sum of the people of retaining his place. Before any days had always the party with him place of the sum of the same to sum of the cars from the cars from the cars from the people of retaining his place. Before many days had always had always the common weal, and he many days had always the party with him his place. Before the cars from the cars from the first party which him will be placed to the sale of the same that his party with him his place. Before the cars from the cars from the first party which him will be party that he should be retained. And he went back to his State confident of retaining his place. Before the cars from the cars from the cars from the party and the party with him his place. Before the cars from the cars from

suthor of the treaty may be presumed to know what it meant, as well as under his excellent successor, Mr. Bancroft Davis has legation has alwars and freely intereded to a reasonable steat for this class of persons, and has of course helped many of them out of deserved or undeserved emparassment. But, except in a limited number of cases, where the zeal of Prussian officials had led them to claim persons as German subjects before the extiration or the two years' grace, but little could be done. While the authorties could justify their claim to apply the two years' regulation, the Legahon could only request from the Foreign Office its suspension in particular instances.

According to my information the Foreign Office is suspension in particular instances.

According to my information the Foreign Office has always interpreted the treaty in a broad, liberal, and copolitatory spirit. For this we doubtless have to thank Prince Blamarck himself. In the debate of April 2, 1983, which preceded the ratification of the treaty by the Parliament of the North German Confederation. Prince (then Count) Blamarch not only accepted in the most unreserved manner the right of expairation, but he further declared that it was his own as well as the Government's intention to execute the text yin a liberal and friendly spirit. "We have here nothing to do with petitogeing," and he. "The treaty will be honesly carried into effect by both parties. I pray you to rise on doubt about the conciliatory and friendly execution of the speaker, of being the firm ally of the American Common wealth, from the time of the Declaration of Independence. This treaty recognized the right to emigrate, which has not hitberto been concoded in Proseis. By burnulars from the Interior and Justice Ministries the provincial officials were directed to suspend all proceedings against returning emigrants, and to, regard text, of being the first parties of domestic german politice, in which we are interested purely as observers. Even Dr. Kapp's advise to denounce the t

The first own described segment of the recommendation of the control of the contr

the hymn, "Hold the Fort," which was sung by Mr. Saukey, the congregation joining in the choruses. Prayer was offered by Dr. Budington, and the seventy-ninth hymn was sung. Mr. Moody, commencing his discourse, said: "My subject for this morning is Daniel. The key to his characteris separation from the world. There are very few Bible characters against which nothing is said. Daniel is one of them. There The state of the control of the cont

DISASTERS.

Quebec to Liverpool.

Twenty-two Men and One Woman Perish Beneath the Waves.

The Crew of the Lake Schooner Conrad Reed Supposed to Be Lost.

A Minister Testifies that the Waco Carried a Deck-Load of Oil.

NEW YORK, NOV. 14.—A special from Troy, N.
Y., says that the Rev. Peter A. Moelling, of the
German Methodist Courch there, accompanied
his daughter to Pier No. 23, East River, at half German Methodist Church there, accompanied his daughter to Pier No. 23, East River, at half past 2 o'clock on the day the Steamship Waco sailed, and remained with her until a quarterpast 3. During the time he was there a large number of barrels of oil were taken on board and stowed along the deck running around the cabin. So many of these casks were on board that the whole space, fore and aft, was occupied by them, and he therefore had some difficulty in maxing his way from the door of Mes Moelling's cabin to the gangway leading down to the wharf. He can safely assent that more than forty casks were so placed. He also noticed boxes, such as contain time of astral-oil, piled on deck, at the entrance aft, and saw a large box which may have contained matches, or other minammable material. He considered it somewhat sogular that the persons stowing the barrels of oil were two of the cabin steward, and noticed that the casks were beavy, requiring two men to handle each of them. He noticed on the countenances of the stewards and chambermaid an evidence of gloom and apprehension, and became so much impressed with an idea that something unfortunate was about to happen that, if he could have accomplished it after taking leave of his daughter, he would have withdrawn her from the vessel. He thinks that, when it was seen that the passengers were of a class who could not resist the shipment of oil, advantage was taken to put it on board at the last moment. During the time of its being shipped, other merchandise was being taken in the hold. He has lived at Galveston for twenty years, and never knew of an instance of lightings shipped, other merchandise was being taken in the hold. He has lived at Galveston for twenty years, and never knew of an instance of lightings for an aft, no possibility of saving the vessel could exist when once the fire broke out. He intends to con-mence legal proceedings against the owners of the Waco, the fire the steamship State of Texas, to be carried to Mystic, Cone., his former nome, for interme

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
Special Distract to The Chicago Tribune. VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 14 .- Albert Valkland, residence unknown, a carpenter by profession, aged 35, was struck by the western-bound express on the Fort Wayne Boad this evening while crossing the track with a friend at College hill, just east of town, and instantly killed. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

GIANT POWDER AND SMALL BOYS.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tr. buna.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Nov. 14.—Dick Armstrong. Charles M. Coekey, and William Landgen, boys, were injured, Dick and William severely, and Charles fatally, by throwing a quantity of giant powder on a bonfire they had lighted this after-

BURNED FATALLY.
Special Dupatch is The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—George Grabam was seriously burned this evening at the house of his son-in-law, George Smith, on Carolina street,

A LAKE DISASTER.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Sandusky, O., Nov. 14.—The schooner Conrad Reed sunk off the Canadian coast to-day. The entire crew is supposed to have been lost. The Reed was owned at Black River, near here. She was loaded with stone. There was no insurance.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.
HALIPAL, Nov. 14.—The ship Calcutta, Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked on Grosse Isle on Sunday last. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The Captain, three men, and a boy were saved.

A CHANCE FOR LIFE.

Special Dispatch to Phe Chicago Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—John Johnson whose back and legs were broken in a coal shaft Saturday, is still alive and is improseptual cord is not affected and he may

continued financial disorder, may not over that risoder majority in Occober, 1876 a thing is certain. The repudiationists mea-try it.—New York Tribune.

New York Sura to step down and out:

Yielding to the force of public opinion, and dash
of aving the Democratic party from ruin, let
Tammany Society surrender its charter to the Leg
ture this coming winter, and then wind up its aff.
Let it soil Tammany Half for a hotel, a theat
church, or a dry-goods store, and take down
played-out wooden Indian over the portals, and
sign him to sahes. Themseforward, let the Democ
to party never hold a cancus, or political meetin
any wort in the building. And above all, let the De
corats of this city cease to be governed by a so-rest

The Rachmond (vs.) Whig, Democratic, makes this significant admission:

The aggregate result of the elections in eleven States last Theselay is by no means so favorable for the Democratic-Conservative cause of the country as the encouraging changes in the elections of last fall gave us reason and right to expect. The Radical party is obviously stronger now than it was them. Instead of still retreating, as we supposed it would, and by this time in such disorder as to indicate its annihilation in the Presidential contest, it seems somehow to have even invested with new strength and new hope, railying around its old standard with more confidence and courage than it has shown since the second election of Grant, election put the gaps in its ranks, and not only successfully resisting stack, but retrieving not a little of its lost ground, and bidding bold defances at points to the national field for the decisive struggle a year from now.

The Democrats of the House at the next session will, in the opinion of the New York Heralid, let the currency question severely alone. The Heralid says:

Their Western members, emering under their recent defeat, might be rash enough to propose a repeal of the Resumption set of the last Congress, but that will be prevented, if possible, by the cooler Democratic beads. The hard-undersy Democrats will not propose any measure, because it would not conduce to party harmony to irritate and humiliate their erring breshrea of the west by demanding so early and open a remundation of their recent views. The Democrats of the House will try to evade the currency question, and to occupy and engross public attention with a great parade of investigations.

The Jackson Times, the central Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has to see that the standard conduction of the Resumption act of last January, and send it to the House by the ears.

The Jackson Times, the central Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has come in this contract the selection

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Nov. 14.-Arrived, steamship Mo el, from Bremen.
FATHER POINT, Nov. 14.—The steamship Sardinia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived, the steamship Brittanie, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—The steamship City of Berlin, from New York, has arrived.

on the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and, in consequence, Colds Coughs, and Bronchtal Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should be especially careful, and not impredently wit until by constant congluing they so irritate and rack their Lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious Fulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms ratir ally, and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, ours their colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Classi.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINENS,

Housekeeping Goods,

Great West Rud Dry Goods House. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

Call special attention to the large, full assortment and Low Prices in these Departments. FLANNELS,

Packing Prospects --- Foreign Shipments of Exchange.

Still Another Blast at the Blasted Railway Ring. The Produce Markets Irregular --- Lard

and Wheat Weak. Perk and Corn Easier-Meats Steady-

Lake Freights Dull.

Business at the banks during the past week has moved along smoothly, to the satisfaction slike of cashiers and customers. If anything, it is very quiet for the season, more so than it should be, considering the immense amounts of farm-products still to go forward. Holders even unwilling to operate to any very considerable extent, certainly not up to the means they have to do it. The packers have fairly commenced operations, but they have thus far drawn mainly on their deposits and loans on call or due when their business commences. As a class, their capital has steadily accumulated for several years past, and the abundance of money in this market for several months during the summer, and the cheap rates at which it could be had on approved collaterals, are due largely to the surplus capital for the time being in the hands of the packers. Of course, they will be heavy borrowers before the season closes; but bankers will be only too happy to accommodate them with all the money they care to use. The time their activity comes after most of the other depart-ent of the full trade have become quiet, and hence a employment they give to the capital of our banks a great and mutual benefit.

Liverpool and other cities on the other side on so of lading, ocean freights included, made in this so. Nobody here now thinks of shipping provisions sale to commission houses in New York. Bayers re learned to come directly to the head of the marrie learned to come directly to the head of the marrie learned to come directly to the head of the marrie learned to come directly to the head of the marrie learned to come directly to the head of the said of the said of the said learned to the said of the said learned the said learned to the said l

large amount of this business done in Ch cago febrated to in this column two or three weeks ago. ge bank in the first six months of the present liscounted foreign drafts against direct ship-of grain and provisions to the amount of \$i,-0. As might be expected, it sells foreign exchange importers in large amounts; but as yet a bal-emains, which is disposed of in New York. Au-fold worthy of pottice is that none of our clay. worthy of notice is, that none of our citi-

ar fact worthy of notice is, that none of our clits, or the people of the West, need go to
w York for letters of credit to
rel or buy goods anywhere on the
of the earth, Such letters are issued right here,
liable in any city in South America, in No rthern or
thern Africa, or on the long trip all the way round
world. When Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed, two
he sons of one of our citizens were just starting
in Italy eastward through Egypt. India, China,
an, and home by Gaifornia. Stating the fact to
of our bankers, he said, "Duncan, sinerman & Co.
failed, and Brown Brothers & Co. may go next;
a couple of letters of credit which I know will
g my boys home without any possible contingency
may occur in New York," The thing was done,
the young men are somewhere in Asia, travsting

suporting merchants of Baltimore should not hat natural and acquired advantages are not understand the state of the state

tract it in their specific exertions will be necessary. Trade is conservative, and when once accustomed to certain channels it cannot be turned in other directions without great difficulties. Tuese difficulties the importers and business men of Battimore must overcome. The natural conditions are favorable and the artificial obstacies are far from insuperable. Fasth and energy will in time remove all the barriers which now seem to check the growth and prosperity of Battimore, and, with this done, the future greatness of the Monumental City in the second of the most sanguine expectations.

Exactly so. The people of Baltimore have not the least idea of what they are sure to loss by the virtual surrender of their splendid ratively time to the scheming magnates of Wall street. If the "Monumental City" remains true to herself, and peremptorily demands that the ratiway built by her own capital shall be run in her ewn interest, and not become a mere tender to the remeraless awaries of New York, "her future greatness will far exceed the most sanguine expectations." Ho man who understands the subject can gould that

Balances, 370,976.10 270,020.10 490,374.96 387,608.06 40 ,212.69 352,442.32 4,394,705,54

.\$36,195,462.68

\$2,210,694.23

24,980,587,12 GOVERNMENT BONDS. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

95 & int. 

LATEST.

New York, Nov. 13.—Gold opened at 114%, advanced to 114%, and closed at 114%. Rates paid for carrying 2, 1, and 1% per cent per annum. Loans were also made fast and at 1 per cent for borrowing.

Railroad bonds quiek. In the late afternoon deslings Union Pacific sinking funds sold at 89689%, and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds at 87%.

State bonds quiet, and prices nominal. The stock market was strong and higher at the opening, the advance ranging from ½ to 1½ per cent. Union Pacific rose from 7s to 78%, Ohio & Missisaippi from 1s to 19%, Pacific Mail from at to 41%, Northwestern from 38% to 39, St. Paul from 3t to 41%, Northwestern from 38% to 39, St. Paul from 3t to 41%. Some stocks showed a decline, and those making the advance fell back before the second call, when the market was weak and lower. Later, stocks became guiet and steady, but during the last hour became still lower under sales to resize profits. Union Pacific fell off to 72, Lake Shors to 61%, Pacific Mail to 49%, Northwestern to 35%, Ohios to 11%, and Missouri Pacific to 135%. United States Express advanced to 9%, and elosed at 40. The market closed duil and steady.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated

49%, and closed at 49. The market closes and steady.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 177,700 shares, of which 4,825 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 63,850 Pacific Mail, 5,400 St. Paul, 22,000 Chices, 82,000 Western Dailon, 15,000 Union Pacific, and 2,200 Missouri Pacific.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$1,674.00; specie, increase, \$1,600; legal-tenders, decrease, \$2,860,000; deposits, decrease, \$1,423,900; cerbculation, increase, \$195,900; reserve, decrease, \$340,125.

tenders, 1840,125, 185,200; reserved to the condense of the co

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading strictes of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at I o clock on S-turday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

The content of the	Exactly so. The people of Baltimore have not the	RECEIPTS.   SHIPMENTS.	enormous deficit makes the yield only about 00 per cent of an average crop. The quality of Ghirks wheat in gen-	7,5:0 bu rejected at 51 (@.51 %c; 2,80) bu new do (kiln- dried) at 45@46%c; 3,20) bu no grade at 40c; 4 0 bu	Saturday 1,100 14,500 550	full prices are readily obtained for all kinds. Fine fleeces a shade higher, with no X or XX Ohio and	lumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Casco Pier, minber; scow Mermaid. White Lake, wood; sekr D. R. Min
The state of the first of the f	least idea of what they are sure to loss by the virtual surrender of their splendid railway time to the schem-	1878.   1874.   1875.   1874.	eral is so unsatisfactory that the value in London is 3s to 7s per quarter below the price of good suitable	Total 145 000 bn	Same week in 1874 13.592 179.497 7.014	Penn ylvania offering under 48c: XX firm at 45 w.a.	tin, Oconto, lumber ; schr Frank Crawford, Music
The state of the first of the f	ing magnates of Wall street. If the "Monumental		quality of our 1854 crop. Soft wheat, both Polish and Besserabian, is dark and light in weight, and sells two	OATS—Were quiet at about Friday's range of prices. The market opened strong and soon advanced Vo. in	Last week	47c; XXX medium and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania,	gon, lumber; schr Goshawk, Ashtabula, coal; barge
May be a thing which the property of the prope	mands that the railway built by her own capital about	What, bu 112,890 55,520 19,463 114,880 Corn. bu 49,785 99,985 85,940 42,242			Monday	Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have not attracted	Muskegon, lumber; barge City of Grand Rapids
Some of the second of the seco	be run in her own interest, and not become a mere	Onts. bu 52,880 15,04 83,655, 13,849	sample sent to Antwerp has elicited the response that	almost deserted during the last half of the session.			Muskegon, lumber; schr Christians, Lake Shore,
A March 1, 16 of 1 and 1	tender to the remorraless avarice of New York, "her		have, it is true, rather large stocks of old wheat, but in	and there was a fair inquiry for cash and local use and	Bald, w		
The state of the control of the cont	sanguine expectations," No man who	Flax seed, ths   549,270   66,70   414,591	the interior the same are very reduced, farmers having exported direct to Prussia and Gallicia, and employed	shipment to the lumber ports and some other points.			Manistee, lumber ; schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, lumour;
The proper was a second of the court of the	understands the subject can doubt that	Cured ineats the	other quantities for seed. Seeing on the one side an	31%c. Seller December was quiet at 31% 31%c, clos-	Shipped last week 9,115 25,337 2,008	349,530,	schr Grace Greenwood, Oconto, lumber; prop Manager, St. Joseph, sundries; achr America, Starress
The proper was a second of the court of the	combine with Vanderbilt and pool the earnings of the	Beef, bris 470 247 841	cient crops in all Europe, our speculators hold firmly	the month, and May at 36c. January at 31 x (430c.	sponse to the generally improved tone of advices from		Bay, cedar posts; schr S. Bates, Lincoln, lumber;
in the same process, the contract of the court of the cou	Baltimore & Ohio with the New York lines will cost	Lard, the 28,000 90,700 408,314 220,985	at the old price, and even buy to hold over till next	31%c; 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 32% 32%c; 4,200 bu	New York and intermediate points, the week opened	mission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade	
Seminor process of the	the last two years. The stocks of the New York and			rejected at 26@26%; 12,000 bu by sample at 28@250 on track. Total, 64,600 bu.			
See the second control of the second control	ways have been watered by the schemes of Vanderbilt.	Live hogs, No. 20,911 33,063 4,280 11,070		RYE-Was in good demand, advancing Me under	close. For good to prime shipping beeves the market		
See the second control of the second control	of Jay Gould and others: the business of the stealings	Sheep, No 1 1 9891 1 687   819		19,000 bu. No. 2 sold at 67@ 7 h.c. and rejected at 62c.		but have firmer tendency. Cotton fiannels in good	Brown, Masonville, telegraph poles; schr Pensukse,
The state of the s	loaded down, nearly to confiscation, by taxes to cover	Hides, he 150,932 346,171 188,960 464,714		67 160; 400 bu rejected at 620; 400 bu by sample at	somewhat more firmly held, snowed no appreciable	steady request.	Bay City, humber; schr Driver, Jacksongort, wood;
The state of the s	the corruption of Tweed and his fellow-knaves; it			68% on track, Total, 4,000 hu.  BABLEY—Was dull and lower, especially for this		PITTERUPO OIL MADVET	schr C. C. Trowbridge, Cheboygan, lumber; schr L.
Get Parks, it all some one of histories with proposition of the parks and the parks are the parks and the parks are the parks ar	in political and commercial villainy and crime; and	Lumber, No. ft.   2,036,000   6,955,0 0  3,580,305;2,394,8 6				Petrispone, not, 12'-Lettonenm unn; class' fr'el?	Buffalo, coal; sohr Otter, Manistee, lomber; stir J.
And the allower shows the allower street of the control of the con	for Baltimore now to throw away her opportunity of	Lath, No 225,000 1,264,000 175,500 125,250		There was some trading early in this month and next,		at Parker's; refined, 123(c, Philadelphia delivery.	River, lumber; schr A. Frederick, South Haven,
The contract of the contract o	of New York, is strange indeed. It is scarcely less	Salt, bris	to fill shorts already out, and the market then ruled	and prices gradually dropped down, closing weak.		THE PRODUCE MARKETS.	wood; sehr Lookout, Grand Haven, Jamber; scor Spray, Saugatnek, wood; sehr Flying Chud, Mas-
The contract of the contract o	than financial and commercial suicide. Let the bank-	Poultry, coops. 160 991		grades were arm, under a good inquiry, but No.	by no menus as good as it should be at this	NEW YORK, Nov. 13,-GRAIN-Wheat market quiet	kegon, lumber; schr James Dresden, Muskegon, lum-
The contract of the contract o	mand that this infarrous pooling assence the	Eggs, pkgs 1,024 734 852 464	pected; less than at this date just year, but that was	2 was dull, the only demand for it being from the	season of the year, and among buyers a good	and heavy; sales 24,000 bu new winter fed Western at	Wilstellou' timpes ! some forest aune ware's
Seption of the based between the product of the pro	broken; that her railway shall continue to give the	Dried fruits, ibs 28,267 26.595 4,400		creasing slowly, and the No. 2 is used only to specu-	off in the demand for stock-cattle is noted, but highter	No. 3 Chicago at \$1.17. Eve quiet at \$0,000 for West-	dinia, Pentwater, lumber; schr Eliza Day, Music (12)
The State of	West fair, honesi freights, and ber future growth and	Gr'n appl's, bris 5,165 3,275 663 1,531 Hay, tons 289 160 10 70	product, and several, including some of the largest,	prices, claiming that the stuff is not worth over 70c	The shipping of dressed beef has now begun, and	ern, Canada, and State ; sales 1,300 bu very choice State	Dail, Muskegon, jumber; sonr Lumbermer, Waite
The finding part was imposed from a string of grown and produced from a string of grown and produced from a string of grown and part of grown and produced from a string of grown and part of gr	ingency.	Withdrawn from store on Friday for city con-	have steadily refused to buy a single hog, claiming	Stice, and closed with sellers at Ste. December sold	from this time on till spring from 1,000 to 3,000 cor-	scarcely so firm: sales 41.000 bn at 72.74 vo con stand	Lake, lumber; schr Lin oln Dail, White Lake, lumber; schr Q. Birber, Muchagen, lumber; schr W. J.
The finding part was imposed from a string of corner within a find a stringer in the finding part was imposed from a string of a corner within a find part of the finding part was imposed from a string of a corner within a finding part was imposed from a string of a corner within a finding part was imposed from a string part of the finding part		sumption: 5,248 bu wheat, 5,142 bu corn, 4,057 bu	have ruled to date. Consumers have hitherto taken	Cash No. 2 closed at 83%c, and rejected was quoted at	and histories had accorded about all the stook show as	Western mixed : 75%@76c for sail do ; and 76%@77c	Preston, Oswego, soal; sear H. Finher, Daris Pint,
Ballende des unit de unit de la des de l'accessed de la des l'accesses de la des l'accesses de l'accessed de la des l'accesses de l'accessed de la des l'accesses de la des l'accesses de la des l'accesses de l'accessed de la des l'accesses de l'accesses d	was the continued weakness in the exchange market		hold rather freely, keeping our stocks of product down	83 % 684 % c; 800 bu No, 3 in N. S. at 55c, and 800 bu	quired for present needs, and shippers also appeared	for high mixed and yellow Western. Outs dull : saies	Cloud, White Lake, lumber; mir J. Mir-
All conditions and particularly in condition in the design of the condition in the condition of the conditio	The fact does not seem to be due to increased ship-	Saturday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat		in N. S. at 50@57c; 1,200 bu by sample at 57@95c on	however, was worked off at very full prices. The		
All conditions and plants the boundary of acution in the content of the plants of the			ing for future, though at a heavy discount from spot	Melidena si checono Corretto in cetabilah		Provisions - Middles firm at 12% @ 3c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales 1,000 tes at 1,5% for prime	seow Venture, Clay Banks, wood ; prop Scotta, Bone-
and have the weakers of the narries. But any of the control of the first of the fir	it must therefore be explained by a decline in the de-	41 cars high-mixed corn, 50 cars and 19,000 bu No. 2			to 5 warr old starm well-formed 3 year	BIGHT HE STATE BUILDING STORES THE STATE STREET, A	schr Sea Gern Kewaupes, Pulroad ties; schr Joe
eres may grade do (10 min); fear 30 m; 1779, Lab 70 m; 10 m;	active, and hence the weakness of the market. Sales	8 cars white cate, 23 cars and 5 cars by No. 2 de 12	garding the prespects for the future.	BROOM-CORN-Was in continued good demand and	Good Beeves-Well-fattened stars walch	and 50 bris alcohol at \$2.20 per gallon.	Moss, Mustegon, Jumber; scar L. D. Const.
The discounts was Bellion yresults and the region of all the region of the second of the region of the second of the region of t	were made early in the day at 25 cents per \$1,000	cars no grade do (50 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rve. 1,200 bu	SHIPMENTS-The Daily Commercial Report gives	brush, 10211c: choice medium, 7274c: good ma	ing 1,100 to 1,300 he	mand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7% as we;	schr Raleigh, Ludington, lumber; schr O. Shar,
The discounts was Bellion promiting as the respicit and the region of the control of the promiting as the region of the control of the promiting as the region of the control of the promiting as the region of the control of the promiting as the region of the promiting as the regi	premium; but the more usual figure towards the	rejected do; 22,000 bu No; 1 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do,		dium brush, 5%@6%c; fair inside and covers, 5@6c;	ing 1.100 to 1.250 he	10%c. Coffee-Market dull and heavy; Rio is quoted	land, wood; sehr Tom Paine, Benton Bester,
The sequence of the sequence o	supplied at that figure.	spected out : 81,806 bu wheat, 141,807 bu corp. 41,700	Pork,   Lard,   Hame,   Should's,   Middles,		common to choice cows, for city slaughter,		wood; sear al. Thompson, waits
he hegal rate, Yat, 10 get come, The sailty of the between and the value of depotent some to be working tool equally, and hotines generally in moring along the production of the composition of the compos		bu cate, 17,241 bu rye, 11,171 bu barley.		unchanged. Choice grades remain firm under a steadily	Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700		
THE POINT PRICE AND THE COLD PRICE WAS A TOP THE COLD PRICE WAS AND THE COLD PRICE WAS A TOP THE	the legal rate, viz. : 10 per cent. The ability of bank-	breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the	Nov. 11, 1875. 7, 284 6, 769 1, 611 918, 785 7, 388, 078	market de de de la designation designation de la	to 1,000 Be 2,75@3,75	New York Nov. 13 - Province Method Admir.	chester, Grand River, lumber; seew Granger, Panis
THE POINT PRICE AND THE COLLEGE WAS AND THE CO		past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as	Since Nev. 1, '75 19,010 10,347 2,618 1,119,797 12,154,279	good grades, 20@34c; inferior to common, 15@18c;	stage, bulls, and scalaway steers 200@2.25	ket heavy and a shade lower; Receipts, 19,000 bris;	Winona, Buffalo, coal; schr J. W. Brown, Bushagin,
Tall, 100 P. 26, April 2000. P.	to the entire estisfaction of all parties in interest.	Nov. 13. Nov. 6. Nov. 14.	Green Hams-Shipped for the week, 17,410 pieces	common to choice roll, 20@26c.	HOGS-The heavy receipts during the first two days	good extra, \$5.35@5.05; good to choice, \$5.70@5.10;	G. Simmons, Grand Haved, lumber; work
Tall, 100 P. 26, April 2000. P.	Outside the banks there is comparatively very little	Flour bels 61 668 96 979 44 107	against 9,716 pieces same week last year; since Nov. 1.	trading at about steady prices. We quote as fol-	moving down to \$7,00@7,40 for common to prime	white wheat, extra, \$6.15@8.00; extra Ohio, \$5.45@7.50; St. Louis, \$6.60@9.00. Rye flour steady; \$4.30@5.56.	
Carriago, Nor. 13.—There are few people with either expect or with that our extremely great plantish bother that our extremely great plantish control of the		Wheat, bu 704,699 748,476 829,300	ing period in 1874.		grades. Under the diminished receipts of Wednesday the market developed a stronger tone, and about 10c	CORN-MEAL -Firm; Western, \$1,50@3.80.	lumber; barge Windsor, Munistee.
Carriago, Nor. 13.—There are few people with either expect or with that our extremely great plantish bother that our extremely great plantish control of the	THE POINT WERE SPEED SAME	Oats bu	city to date:	25%c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24%c; Amoekeag,	of the reduction was rekained. Since Wednesday	favor : only a limited inquiry ; No. 2 Chiesgo, \$1.276	ache L. Dainter Bouth Hawan, wood?
cating No. 16.500 10.900 14.000 10.900 14.000 10.900 14.000 10.90	To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:	Barley, bu	Sama time, 1874.	gunnies, single, 15@16c; da double, 25@26c.	weekness which under material by increased our die	No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.28; No. 1 spring, choice new,	ber : barge Contost, Muskegon, lumber ; scar Kiny
the architecture of section of strote to be an exclusively metallic circulating medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according to the section of the se	- The same of the control another be other than	Live hops, No	Same time, 1873	CHEESE-Was in light demand at 111/213c, which		good, \$1,22; amber Michigan, old, \$1.45; white Michi-	Haven, wood ; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing ;
the architecture of section of strote to be an exclusively metallic circulating medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according medicins. This country cannot strote to be an exclusively most according to the section of the se	one at all times at par with coin, and there cannot be	SApprients— K4 233 61 F19 : 47 901	Same time, 1871	were substantially the prices current at the beginning of the week.	approprie receipts were 30,000 less than for the corre-	gam, \$1.40; white Canada, in bond, \$1.40. Rye steady; to very choice State, 90c. Barley heavy and lower: two-	barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber; Prausfer, Grand Haven, lumber; barge City of Grand
with that of other nations much longer. The policy is with the area of the nation much longer. The policy is more with the complex of the nation of the nation and the contract of the nation and the contract of the nation and	tire an exclusively metallic circulating medium. This.	Wheat, bu		COAL-There were no price changes. A light busi-	houses were in full blast, whereas now only about a dozen houses are running. There is a feeling that	rowed State, 840; four-rowed State, \$1.10; prime   1	Haven, Muskegon, lumber; schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber;
precious metals, of which, against the whole world, we are the largest preducers. So long a we have a series of supervisors of the control of	Sountry clunds afford to have a currency at a discount	Oute htt	STOCKS—The following are the stocks in this city:	\$10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, \$10.00; do egg,	pretty general belief that materially lower figures will		Abigail, Grand River, piles; schr Patilins, Historica, White
precious metals, of which, against the whole world, we are the largest preducers. So long as we have a supervisor of many to have a	Underesting an inner as it is a constant durin on one	Barley, 00 94.194 44.324 118.849 1	Port. bris. Nov. 13, 1875. Nov. 6, 1875.	diana block, \$6.00; Baltimore & Onio, \$6.50; Illinois,	be established before the season has much further ad-	to burnand famous moreints 50 000 but Wastern mined I T	ake, furnber; ochr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber;
The following were the exports of flour, wheet, and the speciated currency, the producer of wheet, or may other article of export, must pay more for labor, which additional expense on production is a tax on export to that extent. Now Europe will live our prain, petroleum, tolaces, cheese, keep, week, uset, peer, and the season to bought elsewhere. A pack point of currency would add to our supported way.  1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50	precious metals, of which, against the whole world, we	Cattle No. 9.249 0.499 1 9.195	Lard, tos	COOPERAGE_Pork barrels were quoted at \$1 15@	Saturday's market was fairly active, and values were	white Western and State, 46(255c.	ible Manietas implese sobe Little Belle, Musingith
tured cottoms and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training training and the country.  How to remody this serious defect in our commerce, and what is to the currency of the future, are what some other articles made on a large training training and the commerce of the future, are what some other articles made on a large training training training and the commerce of the future, are what some other articles made on a large training		The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and	Mass Ponk-Was rather quiet, and declined 15c per	1.20, and lard tieroes at \$1.35@1.40. The demand from	medium, and at \$7.25@7.50 for good to prime.	HAY-Firm; shipping, 70c. Hors-Firm; Eastern and Western, 10@15c; New C	umber; schr R. P. Mason, Ludington, names, Rietz, Manistes, Jumber; barge F. Lester, Ministes,
tured cottoms and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training trai	any other article of export, must pay more for labor,	corn from New York during the past week and the	about 10c of the drop. Sales were reported of 420	EGGS-Were quiet at 23@24c, for strictly fresh	So. An. Price. So. As. Price. No. An. Price.	Fork State, 12g17c; California, 17@20c.	umber; schr Gesins, Ludington, wood; mar dinner, grant
tured cottoms and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training and some other articles made on a large training trai	exports to that extent. Now Europe will buy our	Last Previous Last	bris cash (in car lots) at \$20.50@21.00; 3,250 bris seller	PRILITY AND NITTS Raising were active and	45369 \$7.50 62261 \$7.80 \$1275 \$7.20 1	mchanged. Sugar quiet, but firm ; fair to good refin-	laven, lumber; schr Andrew Jackson, Mushand
tured cottoms and some other articles made on a large trained manufactured cottoms and some other articles made on a large trained manufactured and the country.  100 201,000 201,000 201,000 201,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 198,000 197,121 197,121 198,000 197,121	ficies cannot be bought elsewhere. A specie-paying	Flour, bris	at \$19.05@19.15; and 2,000 bris seller February at	former to \$2,95@3.00, and the latter to \$3,50 @3,85, Cur-	45345 7.50 72220 7.30 80331 7.20	Grocery grades quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged.	Roeder, Muskagen, lumber; sone Levi Grant
others political economists just now. Now, your specific and stayes and increase an	tured cottons and some other articles made on a large	Corn, bu 205,100 382,000 127,123	steady at \$19.50@19.75 seller the month; \$19.15@	paratively quiet and without change in values: Former	30184 7.95 105304 7.30 63244 7.20 1	2 %c; cases, fex@18c; naphtha, 10%c,	imber; schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumos;
others political economists just now. Now, your specific and states both of prime do at \$14,25@1.50.  Per cent legal-tender proposition would answer the greenback is those features were noticeable. There was little doing of the markets both of prime do at \$14,25@1.50.  LAND—Was active and west early, but steadler after.  Land, saves and larges; some Four Boothers, and the states and larges; some Four Boothers, and saves and larges; some Four Boothers, and larges; some Four Boothers	How to remedy this serious defect in one comments	The leading produce markets were rather quiet on	19.37% for February.	-Dates, 6,66%c; figs, layers, 17,618c; figs, drufts, new, 15,616c; Turkish prunes, 8%,68%c; French prunes,		SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 40c.	ohr Wollin, Holland, humber; prop waterind, coll;
the cent agriculture were indicated as a finance of the character of the c	sothers political economists just now You	and about about and to seems of the markets had a	prime do at \$14,25@14,50.	erop 1878, 11@15c; raisins, layers, new, \$2,9363.00;		Learnes - Unchanged, 28@29%c.	hr S. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; sear Bothers, Hol-
A december of the to control that was the making plane generalized. There was provided by the making plane generalized. There was provided by the making plane generalized was quite, and its usually the control that provided, abovering the existing control that the provided and the same of the	ourpose you intended while would answer the	hose features were noticeable. There was little doing	wards, as buyers took hold freely at the decline of the	11%c; Zante currants, new, 868%c; circn, 25627c;	31211 7.35 106279 7.25 161274 7.15 48223 7.25 83255 7.25 32 481 7.15	Woot-Steady; domastic fleece, 43@65e; pulled, 27 la	hd, staves; barge Walverias, Mastegos, james,
The displayed fresh was quite, as is sumsty the case of the case o	at a discount of 80 to 85 cents; but what would I	most of the trading being speculative.	Sc, which ensued soon after the opening. There was	710-Alden appies, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 104@	62200 7.30 60274 7.25 38280 7.15	PROVISIONS-Pork-Market easier : mees, \$22.50 a D	svia, Ludington, lumber; schr Cociia, Manie
the control of the co	o gold? To illustrate the case fairly, a statement is	The dry-goods trade was quiet, as is usually the	ower range. Bales here were reported of 500 tes each	12%@13%c; do mixed, 10%@11c; do, pared, 186	37204 7.301 65258 7.25 67215 7.10 E	sef unchanged. Cut-mests quiet ; middles dull and	CLEAGED—Schr Elle Ellenwood, White Late, 500 E
Approach the contract of the state of the contract of the cont	four 4 per cent lond, and also the 3.65 bond, assuming	subjected to no important change, the general market	cs seller the year at \$11.75@11.85; 250 tos seller De-	pitted cherries, 27@28c. Nurs-Fiberts, 11 1/2 12c;	88206 7.50 108270 4.25 06255 7.10 0	saier; prime steam, \$12,50@12.50 9-16; all the year, G.	Fort Ogdensburg, 23.30 bu corn; hart C. J.
Any appearance to the second towards the weather the weath.  Now, appearance the training of the second towards the second towa	5 per cent bond is worth par in gold :	Replaying a firm and steady tone. The export more-	11.80@11.82%; 8.000 tcs seller January at 11.80@11.82%; 8.000 tcs/seller February at \$11.90	almonda, Terragona, 21@21%c; Naples walnuts, 13		Burran-Prime firm; others heavy: Western, 182	elu, Buffalo, 35,641; achr Clip of Green 257, urgeon, 1,250 bu corn, prop. Pavorite, Manualite,
New, supposing that your a poer can be those above in the finity to a security at a line of course, and a line of the security at the following poer parent lines before the security, both on local and interiors are activity, both on local and interiors are activity and interiors are activity and interiors are activity and interiors are activity	3.65 per cent bond is worth 73 cents.		3,000 tes. The market closed standy at \$12,10. Total,	pecans, Texas, 15610e; Wilmington pesants, 96	19 284 7.36	Se : State, 256 32c.	b kees lard and sundries; barge Uranus, Maria
mist of hierart to time-we would problem a security, both to see and infector expecting properly meaning imperform to measurity of the designation of the segregate of one issue was of large days to measure a finite section, and the general sent of pices was firmed and the segretary of pices was firmed and the segretary of the section of the segretary of pices was firmed and the segretary of pices was firmed a	n twenty years a short time for cent bond matures b	sixt no immediate decided advance is likely to	or Fedguary, or seller January, and \$12,00@12,02%	District.	SHEEP-Have been in larger supply, and have sold	WHENEXT-Steady at \$1.16%.	wheat; schr A. O. Hanson, Mariston, 600 out out it
complete the second process and the general second of the west. For coffee, however, the second process and the general second process. It is a cover so over the second process and the general second process and the g	rate of interest to run—we would probably have	rate activity, both on local and interior and	MEATS-Were in moderate demand for small lots,	from the local and country trade at the following	uote poor to medium grades at \$1,00,81,75, and good fi	rmer at \$23.2 @ 51.50, Pig-iron—Scotch quiet, but br	is pork, and sundries; schr Lizzes book, St. Joseph
he distar. On the same to come the series of the same to the same	which would become a financial orphan, with	count, and the general tenor of prices was armer if	ems were numerous, Prices of most descriptions	No. 2 do, \$4.50@4.70; No. 1 trout, \$1.004.5; No. 1	D og vine toe serie Louis to septem a mil	Nalls-Quist; cut, \$1.0003.15; clinen, \$4.5005.50; 20	pige furniture; schr South Side, White Lake I
that as per cent is worth par. But the finerconvertible bearing which always accompanies my reference to bearing which always accompanies my reference to bearing which always accompanies my reference to bearing the property in the propert	he dollar. On the same basis the	ver, the market still has a week tone and the content	art mited were quoted as follows: Shoulders,	19.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, 1/2-bri, \$1.50@18.00; No. 1 bay,	orkers, \$6.60@7.00; packing, \$6.90@7.15; butchers,	PHILADELPHIA	op C. Rietz, Manistee, 500 bil coun, 500 bu cate;
in the bond would give it in a additional water a residence to the forestern than the same terms of the first state of the firs	that a 5 per cent is worth par. But the inserconvertible	ions of Rio grades were reduced another &c. Sugars, D	scember, 75c; long clears, 11 411 ye boxed; do seller	mackerel, 4-bri. \$3.50@3,75; No. 1 shore kits, \$2.00; \$	Carrie Steady and unchanged; steeps demand	PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 FLOUR-Quiet, but steady; F.	Lester, Monistee, 9 bris beef, 10 bris pers, 19
would outwright the legal tunder characteristics as on the preceding you from the common to have	his bond would give it an additional value as a	eld at very full prices. The delad from the prices.	ba, boxed, 11 (611 %c: do seiler December, 10 cc; smort   1	bank codfien, \$4,75@4.00; George's cod-fieh, \$8,000 fo	or good grades; good to chrice natives, \$5,00@ 1.12%; \$7	.75.35.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesots extra	NIGHT CLEARANCES Prop Massenger, St. 765,
which we currently stated that would amount to were the would amount to state which we carried the state of t	would outweigh the legal tender character true	ented the same characteristics as on the preceding	o seller Docember, 10 c; short clears, boxed, 11 c;	4-bri, \$4.50@4.75; Labrador horring, round, bris, \$0.25	ockers, \$1,25@3.75; feeders, \$1,90@4.80; good to	GRAIN-Wheat slow; red Pennsylvania, 31,35@1,39; 65	shorgan, Milwankes, 12 bris oil, 35 fcs lard, and
he is per cent bound and the flower reasons and the flower reasons are the flower reasons and the flower reasons and the flower reasons are the flower reasons and the flower reasons and the flower reasons are the flower reasons and the flower reasons are the flower reasons and the flower reasons and the flower reasons are the flower reasons a	withing when currents and hist would amount to	rowing demand for foreign associated	the November 10 (2) let chers, boxed, 114c; do	1945c: Columbia River salmon, 4-bri, \$8,2698.50.	25; common, \$3.25@2.40.	Westerd, \$1.00(a1.20; amber, \$1.41@1.45; white, sur .45@1.50, Bye, 75c, Corn weak; yellow, 78@76c; bar	rge Argonaut, 5 (Calo, ex.000 ou wmeat, \$444 50
Or the bounded unit. Otherwise the Subject of the S	alue, unless the Government could manage to retire	sisins, currents, and some other lines, prices are	10% Camberlands, bosed, 11% cash, and 140 7	The offerings of applies were liberal, and included	CINCINATI	xed, 14 a 35c; ear, 50@55c. Oats neglected; mixed,   cor	eorn, 2,45) bris flour, 354 ingo seed, and stofme,
Designation of the second seco	or the bonded debt. Otherwise the public would not b	or, and were strong at the imment advanced loc per of	d, and lightlye for new ; do seller December, in	regular, owing partly to the wide different to	OTHER WATE, Nov. 13,-Hous-Opened dull and	WRENT - Scarce, at \$1.16.	k Ogerita, Buffalo, 48,400 bu cora, 80 ters four, 10 mi
		Domario   10	de mier Giese mante dunger en 101ffe bat f	b per lage a ca paliet contractants, and the	at grades. Common to light, \$1,00@1,21   fair to   Be	of hame, \$14.00@22,00; amaked do, \$14.00@17,00; por	2, 30 help mil, 25 same feet, and mindless
							THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

bagging, and tobacco. The oil market remains quiet, with prices ruling steady.

Lumber was again active and firm. The offerings at the docks were larger than on former days of the week, but buyers were numerous, and sales were effected at recent prices. Common stuff was quoted higher at the yards. In iron and heavy hardware there was ne charge. Trade was fair for the season, and raise were tolerably steady. Nails were quoted at \$3.10%. The broom-corn market was fairly active and firm, owing to diminished receipts. Wool remains quiet. Seeds were less active, but steady, and choice hops were assy, but not quotably lower. Game and popiles were assy, but not quotably lower. Game and popiles were assy, but not quotably lower. Game and popiles were assy, but not quotably lower. Game and popiles were dull and weak. Retailers were buying sparingly at irregular prices.

The via the supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, Nov. 6, 1875: In store at by. Su. Su. Su. Su. Su. 

Estimated.

The New York Produce Eschange Weekly gives the following:

Russian correspondents of German newspapers give distressing secounts of the unparalleled failure of this year's harvest. Never before, it is asserted, has a failure been so general in Bassis, both in geographical extent and hi comprehensiveness with regard to the crops affected. Russians are still familiar with distress resulting from failing crops from their experience of the Samoas famine. That was, however, a local famine; the present is general. The entire "cuiti-vated som" is deprived of its expected harvest. From Orel to the Crimes, and from Tambow to Podolsk, it is the same tale. In other years, if there has been a failure of the crops, it has attacked only one species, be it cereals, or roots, or grass. But this year all crops have suffered ellirs. Under these circumstances, a general impovernament of the Empire in cattle is apprehended.

The average apports from Bussis for the ten years ended with 1873 have been in wheat and flour, 45,835,466 bu, while the maximum export was 7,541,710 bu in 1871, and the minimum export was 33,127,003 bu in 1864. Assuming that the average surplus of 48,253,65 bu, and that this average they gave will be 40 per cent under the general average, the surplus for export from the present crop would be 29,15,274 bu. If, however, the other cereal crops shall be as largely decient as is represented in the letters from Russis to German papers, the surplus of wheat for export may be very much lass than 29,00,00 bu.

With a short wheat crop in Russis, France, and the United State, as well as in the letters from Russis to German papers, the surplus of wheat for export may be very much lass than 29,00,00 bu.

With a short wheat crop is Russis, France, and the United State, as well as in the letters face, and probably a hundred million or more bushels of wheat required to be imported into France and the United Kingdom to supplement their own crops, it remains to be determined what effect this condition of things wil

NEWS ABOUT PRODUCE.

The following from Messers, Randick, Bros. & Co., of Odessa, to the Parts Echo Agricule, will be read with interest, as it conveys the first extended indursament of the recent news of crop failures in Russia:

At Odessa, where the stocks appear to be relatively considerable, holdefor confidentially maintain (their pretentions. The principal easis is the encrement denicit in our own croy, both in quality and quantity, throughout the scutt of Russia, which includes the provinces of Researable, Cherson, Podolia, Rief, Exteriorally, Touristo, Don, and Keuban, all tributaries of the Arov or Black Seas, and equal in the cultivated area to three fourths of the area of Franca. This enoimous deficit makes the yield only about 60 per cent of an average crop. The quality of Ghirks wheat in general is so unsatisfactory that the value in London is 3s to 7s per quarter below the price of good suitable quality of our 1854 crop. Self wheat, both Folish and Besseraban, is dark and light in weight, and sells woor three roubles below inst years wheat. Regarding Sandomsiks, or white wheats, they are such that a sample sent to Antwerp has elicited the response that over an approximate value could not be fixed. We have, if it is true, rather large stocks of slid wheat, but in the interior the same are very reduced, farmers having approximate value could not be fixed. We have, if it is true, rather large stocks of slid wheat, but in the interior the same are very reduced, farmers having approximate value could not be fixed. We have, it is true, rather large stocks of slid wheat, but in the interior the same are very reduced, farmers having approximate value could not be fixed. We have, it is true, rather large stocks of slid wheat, but in the interior the same are very reduced, farmers having approximate value could not be fixed. We have, the fixed the country of th NEWS ABOUT PRODUCE.

ribs. 11c for short clears, and 10c for hams. Bacon mests steady at 95c for shoulders, 13c for short ribs, 135c were reported or 30 boxes shoulders at 34c; 30 boxes of boxes Combon short ribs at 11c; 40,000 Bs long clears at 10 % (11c) 225 boxes do at 10 % (11f) c; 200 boxes short ribs at 11f) c; 200 boxes short ribs at 11f; 20 boxes short clears at 11f; 20 box short ribs at 10 boxes short clears at 11f; 20 boxes long and short clears at 11f; 20 boxes long and short clears at 11f; 20 box short ribs at 12c to box short clears at 11f; 20 box short ribs at 12c to box short clears at 11f; 20 box short ribs at 25c to box short ribs at

could be held steadily where it is till the winter season has fairly opened, confidence might be established, but few think this can be done, and buying orders are searce, so that the trading now is largely of the scalping order. Seiler December opened at \$1.08%, and declined frequiarly to \$1.07%, closing at \$1.07%. Seller the month soil from \$1.08% down to \$1.07%, at the close. Seller the year was about the same as December. Seller January sold at \$1.08% (\$1.09%, closing at \$1.08%. Cash No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07%, the bulk of the sar lots selling at \$1.08% (\$1.09%, closing at \$1.08%. Cash No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07%, the bulk of the sar lots selling at \$1.08% (\$1.09%, closing at \$10.08%.) Cash No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07%, the bulk of the sar lots selling at \$1.08% (\$1.09%, closing at \$10.08%). Cash No. 2 spring closed at \$1.07%, the bulk of the sar lots selling at \$1.08% (\$1.09%, closing at \$10.08%). Out to \$1.000 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.08 (\$1.00%) bu No. 2 do at \$1.07%, the \$1.00% the same at \$1.08, \$1.00% the same at \$1.08, \$1.00% the same at \$1.08, \$1.00% the same at \$1.00% the same at \$1.00% the same at \$1.00% the same average at on Friday, but closed \$6.00% to work the same average at on Friday, but closed \$6.00% to work the new corn from market, the same average at on Friday, but closed \$6.00% to work the new corn from market, But when the receipts were posted whether, which threatened to keep back the new corn from market, But when the receipts were posted, there not being buyers enough to take all offered. It seemed strange under the drumatan es that the premium of nearly to on each No. 2 over seller the month should be maintained, but there were nonored, there not being buyers enough to take all offered. It seemed strange under the drumatan es that the premium of nearly to on each No. 2 over seller the month should be maintained, but there were only fifty car-loads on the market waskened. There was careely any demand for shipment, accept for high-mixed, The early advance to \$100.000 the seller t

Du la Louisiana oranges, \$7.5063 to per bri in car iois; @7.0; winter apples, \$2.2063,15 per bri iron store; grapes in 20-b baskets, \$1.564,00; Duches pears, \$5.0067,00 per bri; quinces, \$5.631,00 per basket; granberries, \$10.006,00 per bri; Oape Cod do, \$ 1.00611,30; California pears, \$2.5064,00 per bou; do grapes, \$9.60 per crute. GROCERIES—Ro conies was again quoted lower, but Java, Marioafbo, and other grades were held with considerable farmanes at fermier prices. The quotaconic devalue from the considerable farmanes at fermier prices. The quotaconic devalue from the considerable farmanes at fermier prices.

but Java, Maraosho, and other grades were held with considerable firmness at fermer prices. The quotations of sugars, rice, moissees, strups, etc., remain as before.

SIGE—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7%@8c; Louisiana, 1667 s.c.

Corpuss—O. G. Java, 33%@34%c; Java No. 2, 30% 31c; choice to fancy Rio, 21%@34%c; good to prime do, 23%@34%c; camon to fair, 23% 24-26; resating, 21%@34%c; common to fair, 23% 24-26; resating, 21%@36c; Maraosho, 23%d36c; Araosho, 23%d36c; Maraosho, 23%d36c; Grandard, 15%d1-26; crushed and powdered, 11%@11%c; granulated, 11c; A. standard, 10%c; do No. 2, 10%c; Choice brown, 20%c; choice moissees sugar, 20%c; common do, 7%c8%c; choice brown, 20%c; common do, 7%c8%c; choice brown, 20%c; common do, 7%c8%c; choice brown, 20%c6c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 83% 60c; New Orleans moissees, should 60d, 24%c6%c; doprime, 60@66c; do do choice see, 70 %see; Porce Rice moissees, 50@36c; common moissees, 38@42c; blackstrup, 30@35c; common moissees, 38@40c; blackstrup, 30@35c; do common moissees, 38@40c

LIVE STOCK Hoge, 24,693 34,647 24,213 21,118 20,911 14,500 Total
Same week in 1874.
Last week
Shipments—
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday

at recent prices. The receipts were liberal, and more lumber of all kinds was offered on the docks than on any previous day of the week. About 30 cargoes arrived, of which 16 were at the docks early, and most of them were sold before noon. Afterwards the remainder of the fleet came straggling in. The demand was chiefly from the local desiers, and prices ruled steady, and, for some grades of common inch. firm at the recent advance, licco-stuff sold at \$9.00, and common inch at \$13.00, as fixed. Choice inch at \$13.00, and medium at \$13.00. Lath were firm at \$1.50, and shingles at \$3.306, 170. Sales: Schr Hans Crocker, from Pensaukee, 310 m dry culls at \$4.30; 15 m common stuff at \$13.00; achr J. B. Merrill, from Manistee, 200 m strips and boards at \$1.500; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00; cargo schr White Gok, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling at \$1.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

An advance of 50c per m is made in the quotations of common lumber and dry fencing. These grades are scarce and very firm, and prices will probably further advance after the cions of navigation. The demand

nd clear ..... \$12,00@48.00

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS. oot, Nov. 13-12 m.-FLous-No. 1. 25 Ed; No. 2, 24s 6d. 6d; No. 2, 24s 6d. Gasyn—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; Gasyn—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; Graix—Whesi—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d. Cora—No. 1, 31s 6d; No. 2, 31s 3d. Provisions—Pork, 34s. Lard, 57s 6d. Lavarroom, Nov. 13—Evening—Refined petroleum,

ANTWESP, Nov. 13,-Petroleum, 231. LONDON, Nov. 13.—Evening—Consols—For money, 913-16; account, 91% AMERICAN SECURITIES—New 5a, 1034; '67a, 1084; 10-40a, 1044; New York Central, 93; Erie, 144; pre-

SUGAR-No. 12 D. S., 220@220 3d, affort.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON NOV. 12.—The weed demand is good, and full prices are readily obtained for all kinds. Fine fleeces a shade higher, with no X or XX Ohlo and Penns ylvania offering under 46c; XX firm at 45% of tr; XXX medium and No. 1 Ohlo and Pennsylvania, 18630c. Sales of fine fleeces for the week, 276,000 fts, Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces have not attracted much attention, but the market remains unchanged at 42,45c for X and XX. Combing and delains selections firm but unchanged. Stock quits small at 50c tions firm but unchang

demand.

Gaars—Wheat firmer and held higher; Mr.

Gaars—Wheat firmer and held higher; Mr.

White Wabash, H.383; No. 3 do. \$1.35; No. 1 w
Michigan, \$1.25; No. 1 amber do, spot and Nober, \$1.39; December, \$1.21; Fabraary, \$1.27;

3 red, \$1.05@1.07; rejected, \$2.6. Corn fames
held higher; high mixed, spot and Norsules,
new, \$50; no grade \$5\sqrt{e}\$ classaged new; 60;

hermer and held higher; No. 2, 33ck; January,
white, 40.9c; Michigan, \$5\sqrt{e}\$; rejected, 30.9c.

France To—Dull and unchanged.

MILWAUERE, Nov. 13 FLOUR

changed.
Gaitn—Wheat, market doll; Pennsylvania red
\$3.334.38. Corn quiet but firm; Western mixed,
\$1.350.0ats firm; Western mixed, \$0.3450; whis
Western &6456. By dull and nominal.

HAY—Dell, but unchanged. Provisions—Order trade active; perk scarce and firm at \$28.26,23.50. Bulk meats unchanged. Recorded the active in the second demand fair and marked firm; hame, 15 4 45c. Lard dull, and lower at \$4.25,416.50.

BUTTER—Firm; Wastern extra.

WHISEY—Firmer at 31.17.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—FLOUR—DuP.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, \$1.1821.31.
Corn scarce and firm; old, 61.682c; new, 47.484.
Oats dui at 28.486. Bariny quet and steady at \$1.172.
1.20. By duil at 186.88c.
FROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at \$11.72.
1.20. By duil at 186.88c.
FROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at \$11.72.
1.20. By duil at 186.88c.
FROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at \$11.72.
1.20. By duil at 186.88c.
Wilsex—Pork quiet and unchanged at \$11.72.
1.20. Bacon estier at 100.14 x145c. Orece main inactive; years and years at 100.14 x145c.
Wilsex—Oxod demand at \$10.19 cos; \$1.11.
BUTTER—Steady with fair demand; thoice, 28.975.
NEW ORLEANS, LS., Nov. 13.—MOLASUS—Duil and lower; common, 33.48c; fair, 43.40c; prime is strictly prime, 48.48c.
Cons. Meal.—Duil and lower at \$3.10.
HAY—Easier; choice, \$24.0.
BACON—Easier; at 110, 14%c, and 150.
Others unchanged.

Others unchanged, BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—FLUES—M Alersis demand: the tras, \$3.50,00.00; Wisconsin and Minnesca Vamily, \$6.000,7.50; waite wheat (Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesca, \$1.5 @7.50; Ullinox, \$3.50,35.5); \$1. Lons, \$1.0 @9.00; fancy Minnesca, \$3.50,32.0; Western upperate, \$3.00; fancy Minnesca, \$3.50,32.0; Western upperate, \$3.00; fancy Minnesca, \$3.50,32.0; Western upperate, \$3.50.00; fifth of the control of the con

CLEVELAND. Nov. 11.—Personeum—Spaly and quiet; standard, \$1.10; test, 100; 100 test, 116, in on MARINE.

PORT OF GH:GABO, NOV. 14.
ARRIVED—Sow A. Tomins, Muskegon, I schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber; soar Herald River, lumber; sohr Bertha Barnes, Man cedar posts; prop Newburgh, Buffalo, sundriss Milan, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Naist, thumber; schr W. H. Hawkins, Caseo Pier, in soew Mczamid White Labs.

that the schr Here
a few days ago fr
with a cargo consisting of
to Glasgow, Sociland.
New York in bond via
stasistic Only of Milwanka
the first ampment of gra
Buffalo Cettrar leanns fr
the schr Glosen, ashore a
prove a total loss. The o
out and will be brought b
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ly pay to go to
was worth about \$12,000
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On the 12th, the foi

1874.
1875.
The average for the labour than that for the system. But low as is 3f hat is an improvement of System between the paid to October, 1872 the average for the same class of the print of the system of the system of the system of the system of the same class of the same class of the system of the syste e for the same

profitable...The tug the Illinois Central sup, is stated that the accident carclesances, he having is syphon-pire...The tug ing apparatus Saturday,

11

CHICAGO.

Profits were dull and lower at 43/e bid for sail and se paid for steam room for wheat to Buffalo. The amand was chiefly for steamers to take wheat at 5c, about 145/60 but wheat was taken and 40,000 bu corn, on the following vessels: Shares Java and Scottis, wheat at 5c; star Vanderbili, wheat and corn through; and steam-barge Forest City, wheat on private terms—all to Buffalo. To Canada—The schr J. G. World, corn on private terms. in nw moss, \$21 75 321 67; lard dull and low r; prime its—Markot easi r; dar-lou sides, 11 s@11 kg; clear, wer; shoulders, 100; sides,

clanged.

Color of the color

er; wheat to Buffalo, se;

e active; pork scarce and ik meats unchanged. Bacon irm; hams, 15% elde, Lard

extra, 28@300; firsts,

SNATL. Dull. A \$1,1521.5. old, 61,0520; new, 47,6450, by quist and steady at \$1,172

t and unchanged at \$71.75.
\$12%c: kottis, 12a. Bulk
from 10 to 15 days, 682114c;
10674 414%. Green meats
able; shoulders, 75%c; sides,
; shoulders un pickis, 5%c.
at full prices; \$1.11.
atr demand; thoice, 256,235.
BLEANS.

INE. Manual of

with terms—all to Buffa.o. To Canada—The achr J.

d. Worls, com on private terms.

BUFFALO.

On the 12th, the following charters were reported;
gir Camden, coal to Chicago, 75c; steam-barge
city of Port Huron, coal and powder to Marquette, at
g 50 per ton on coal, and 35.00 per ton on powders, and
into one back to Cleveland at \$2.25 per ton; schr D,
politims, coal; Cleveland to Chicago, 31.00 per ton;
the Mackith, 26 tons coal to Chicago, 75c per
ton and mainse loading lumiber from Bay Chy to
Chicago at \$3.00 per m; schr Thos. Parsons, coal to Detroit. 25 per ton; schr Wayne, lumber, Ausable to
collect the coal of the coal of the coal of the coal
is a far ton; schr Thistie, coal to Chicago, 75c per
tin; schr W. B. Alien, to arriva, coal to Chicago, 75c per
this schr W. B. Alien, to arriva, coal to Chicago, 75c
per ton; schr Swallow lakes salt to Cleveland at &c
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per ton; schr Swallow lakes salt to Cleveland at &c
per ton; schr Swallow lakes salt to Cleveland at &c
per ton; schr Swallow lake

DETROIT. The following charters were reported on the 12th:
Schr Huttle Howard, wheat, Detroit to Oswego, 70;
schr Emms L. Coyne, lumber, Alpens to Caicago,
g.13 per m on rail; schr Hingle & Jones, lumber, Alpens to Chicago, at \$2.70 per m on rail.

pens to Chicago, at \$1.70 per in ou rail.

For the first time since the opening of navigation
this season, owners of vessels and boats are receiving
smething like a fair remuneration for their services.
The prices that were paid down to the latter part of
Colober were not sufficient, on the average, to defray
the current expenses. How low the rates have been
to shown by the following exhibit of average freights
on what and corn from Chicogo to Buffalo by lake,
and the average on the same cereals. from Buffalo to
New York by canal, during the month-of October, in
the ten years named:

LAKE ERIE. Epical Disputs to The Chicago Tribans.

Intr. Pa. Nov. 14.—Departed for Chicago, the props

Inner Plak, Jr., Gordon, Campbell, Manistee; schr
Sheidon, Receipts, 43,000 bit of barley. Freights
dall. No charlers.

FORT HURON VESSEL NEWS. Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribuna. Turnox, Mich., Nov. 14.—Down-Props City nont, George King and targes, Isaac May and

barges Un-from Menons, Winelow, Commodors, Snook, Grave and consort, Barnum and consort, Egyptian and consort, Chaumeey, Hurbust and consort, Tempest and tages, Belle Cross and barges; achra Supecior, June Sterwood, Engine Wing, Emms L. Coprie, Flying

MISCELLANEOUS,
Softing his yet been heard from the missing schr
Oursel Reid and seow Stitler Girl, and it is the genendopsiden that they have been lost with all on ird....It is stated that the lightship at Bar Point lightship to reflect its kindly rays after the 23d st....The weechers at work on the sohr George hei....The wrechers at work on the sohr George Workington, ashore at St. Helena. Island, were at lists tadvices making good headway, and will probably set the vessel of ... The sohr Vision, which went state on the same of Salmon River during the law faurday, Get. 10, is high and dry, and will not be taken of mith next spring.... It has been decided by Capt. Mower, resident United States Engineer at Grand River forms by the resent severe storm by designs. Work will be commenced on it in a few days... The Patroit Tribone of Saturday says: "Inhibitines was received at this port last evening that the prop Bean Richmond, on arrival at the lima-kills crossing, and finding the water too low, concluded to wait midl it reached a nigher stage. Upon attempting to round to she ran aground on the channel bahis. The Tug Association sent the Riagars to he assistance." ... Errest Meeker, a sallor of liuon, was drowned Triday by the capatizing of a mail test of the laws which he was hunting durk. I liuron, was drowned Friday by the capaizing of a main boat on the lake while he was hunting ducks. It body has bot yet been recovered... Says the De-cott Fost of Saturday: "The schr Queen City, which their feat of Saturday: "The schr Quiech City, which will be start of the start of

as your labour \$12,000 and was uninsured...The arrespondent of the Derivat Free Frees at Grand are respondent of the Derivat Free Frees at Grand are furnishes the following Custom-House statistics are also as the following Custom-House statistics are also the business of the sport: Since the lat of many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and up to Nov. I there has 1,714 many and the property of the following the feet of the state of the same and the same and

THE COURTS.

Appearance Saturday.

Record of Judgments and New

Notes of Supreme Court Decisions.

Judge Biodgett will not be in court to-day.

The motion for injunction in the case of Jane B. Stow vs. Bailey came up before Judge Moore Saturday morning, but was postponed until to-day at 10 s. m. This case was begun to restrain Superintendent Bailey from tearing down some rookeries on the corner of West Randolph and Canal attents. ITEMS.

Kirchner from Henrietta Kirchner, for cruelty; Catrina B. Tobin from William S. Tobin, same

Grueity.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mrs. Peter Duff, Robert P. Duff, and E. A.

Kitzmiller filed a bull against James T. White and
John E. White to resirain them from using a
certain improvement in wash-boards originally
patented by Wesliev Told.

The First National Bank of Ironton began a
suit for \$3,000 against the West Wisconsin Railway Company.

Anton Klaus began a suit to recover \$3,000
from John Turk, Jr., and A. R. Schulenberg.

BANKRUPTOT ITEMS.

to prevent the eight judgment creditors instanced above from proceeding to collect their top content of the proceeding to collect their top collect their claims.

An involubitary petition was also filed against James M. Wetherell and Thomas J. Short, partners under the firm name of Wetherell, Short & C., in the wholesale millinery business, their store being No. 231 Washash avenue. The following are the names of the petitioning creditors and the amount of their respective claims: Charles Low, New York City, 41,781 LD. S. Low, \$112; W. S. Kile, \$1,000; and Th. N. Van Valkenburgh, \$731. It is charged that the firm have suspanded payment of their commercial paper, and that they have not half shough property to pay their debts. Their stok of goods is probably worth \$2,000, while their debts will amount to \$6,000. A rule to show cause Nov. 24, was issued.

A discharge was issued to Charles A. Crell.—In the matter of French, Shaw & Go., an order was issued for a composition meeting to be held Nov. 27.

Hezekiah Paffenberger was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Issae S. Shirey.

Rosenbaum & Mitchell were adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant was issued retuinable Dee. 13. Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee and as order issued for the examination of the bankrupts to-morrow.

SUFFRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

S. W. Walker, G. W. Coleman, and E. R. Walter sneed H. M. Smith, J. H. Briega, W. W. Boyington, and B. F. Allen for \$1,000.

Sheahan & McCarthy began a suit for \$2,500 against Francis A. McCormiek.

Enguir Courk.

Herman Baldwin filed a bill against Chartes W. Golekour, W. L. Scudder, Jr., Francis Corby, John K. Russell, Alexander White, and Jonathan Edwards, 50 foreclose a morigage for \$7,617.38 on Colehour's leaschold interest in the west 58 feet of Lot 2, Block 56, and the east 37 feet of Lot 3, Block 56, in the Original Town of Chicago.

JUDGE FARWELL-No call.

Bankruptcy Cases Which Made Their

Suits--- Divorces Granted.

Canal streets.

Erost Mattern, a Storekeeper for some whisky firms, who was indicted a few days ago, appeared and gave bail in the sum of \$7,000, Mathias Gottfried and Emil Boechester being his sureties privonges.

The following divorces were granted by Judge Moore Saturday: John B. Smith from Kate L. Smith, on account of her desertion; Ellen Shanton from Denner Shannon, for cruelty; Robert Kirchner from Henrietta Kirchner, for cruelty:

cause; Catherine Stevens from Douglas B. Stevens, same cause; Marion L. Story from Hampton L. Story, on account of adultery and cruelty.

THE CALL.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No call.
JUDGE GARY—96, 97, 98, 100 to 103, 103 to 110,
112 to 118, inclusive.
JUDGE MOORE—25, 27, 28.
JUDGE BOORE—Set cases term No. 361.
JUDGE BOOTH—Set cases, term Nos. 514 and
934.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD OUTT—George C. Morgan vs. Northwestern das an Water-pipe Company, 33,500. SUPERIOR GOUST—CONFESSIONS—Lawis W. Back vs. J mes H. Sybrandt, \$1,310—Same vs. Frederick O

THE SUPREME COURT. The following are head-notes of recent decisions of the Supreme Court, generally of cases filed at the June term of this year at Spring-

field:

withing party to his conduct and instrumental in bringiny this loss upon herself.

Alexander with the statement of the statemental in bringiny this loss upon herself.

Alexander with the statement of the statement of the evidence shows that the maker of an indersel promissory note was insolvent at its maturity, and so continued, and therefore a suit against him would have been unavailing. The assignor will be liable to the assignee upon his assignor will be liable to the assignee upon his assignment.

Same-Estoppet to Peny that must Would Have Been Charactives.—Where the assignment of a promissory note shortly after its maturity informed the sasignment has could find no property of the maker out of which to make the deet, and sched if he should sue him, and the assignor told him he had better "coar it out of him." Held, fin a suit by the assignee against the assignor, that this was sufficient to stop the latter from insisting that suit should have been brought against the maker, and a tacit admission that a suit would have been unavailing.

PRENTISS D. CHENET VA. THE CITT NATIONAL BASE OF SHICAGO.

Summons—Suffriency of Motion to Quash,—Where the first summons issued in a cause was returned "not found," and thereupon within ten days of the commencement of the term an alias summons was issued returnable to the same term, which was overruled. Held, that the motion was defective in not specifying which writ was intended, and hence the question was not properly presented whether the second summons issued within ten days of the term should not have been made returnable to the ment succeeding term.

Pien—Of Insumbrance on Land Conveyed by War-

the possession of the and in consequence of the same.

onms—Degree of Care Required m Case of a Lean.

—Where an aximal is borrowed without hire, the borrower is bound to use extraordinary care of the same, and for any faiture of such duty resulting in injury to the lender, the borrower will be liable.

the same enclosure, will not be exempt from levy and sold as constituting a part of the homestead.

Judicial sale—Selling Two Distinct Lots Together.—
Where two distinct lots are sold an masse on execution, the judgment debtor or his grantes succeeding to his rights, will have the right to have the sale ast aside before the right of redemption expires, by motion, unless special circumstances are shown rendering a sale an masse proper.

It is the duty of an officer under execution to sell land levred upon in such quantity and manner as to produce the highest price and work the least injury to the debtor; and an entire tract of land should be sold in separate parcels when it will not produce injury to the debtor.

Same—After Delay Fourty Well Selections.

Dealing with Sommolent and Hard
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the Christian Church here, and was, after due examination, welcomed as a visitor to the Masonic Lodge here, and cordially greeted as a brother by the members thereof. Everything was brother by the members thereof. Everything was lovely for a time, but at length rumors derogatory to the previous character of Barton began to be circulated. Investigation proved the rumors to have more truth than falsehood in their composition. Barton published in the local paper what he claimed to be an answer to the rumors and a vindication of his character. He also appealed to the Lodge, in the character of an abused and traduced Mason, for the moral support of its members to free hymself from the port of its members to free himself from the aspersions cast upon his character. This appeal was made with that brazen impudence which so often passes for injured innocence, and was not altogether without its effect on the members hearing it; but the Lodge thought best to investigate a little further before assuming to carry what might prove to be a "dead weight." Accordingly a letter was sent to Nodaway Lodge, No. 55, Quincy, Ia., making inquiries as to Barton's standing and character there; but, in due course of time, the letter was returned, it not having been called for.—thus proving conclusively that there was no such Lodge there, and that Barton was not a member there.

Pending an answer to this letter of inquiry, Barton left the place, but wrote a letter from Chicago to the Master of the Masone Lodge here, of which letter the following is a true copy: port of its members to free himself from the

Partion isft the place, but wrote a letter from Chicago to the Master of the Masonic Lodge here, of which lotter the following is a true Chicago, M. Ang. 24, 1815—Dr. Bucker, W. M., A., P., C. A. M.—Daas Size. I wrote to love as soon as Roover started his story, to a man by the name of C. Dewey, to whom I gave 24. In 1867, to bay Lodge that I have been surpended for over two years, and I did not give my Lodge number right at Basiva. I don't see how under the sun. I should have forgotten for the property in the common of the property in the

England.

To other works may presquest to admission to the communion table. They do not think it judicious to announce this as a rule, and so to make was upon their standards; but in their private and quiet usage on communion occasion. Baptist ministers are, with fow exception, less unrow, and more free and brothery and Christian; than their printed rules allow

SEEKING FOR KNOWLEDGE.

The Evening School at the Foster Building.

Dealing with Somnolent and Hard-Worked Papils,

mane a small average of attendance, but, in the way of acquirement, they hold their own with the other nationships. If they steadily applied themselves withthe same real, they would out-strip them.

themselves wishthe same real, they would outstrip them.

THE SCHOOL HOURS

last from 7 unit half-past 9 o'clock each evening. The mostsparieuced Principals counter this half as hour too much, because about 9 o'clock weary hads are bowed upon the desk, tired nature give completely out, and the night scholar is community asleep.

To arouse mis, boy, woman, or girl from dreamland to del with moods and tenses, addition and subtraction, is a job which few teachers, especially irregular ones, like to undertake. Besides, it is usless to try and afflict a half-somnoient brah with learning. As a role, the teachers allow be tired scholars to have their snooze out, continced from experience that it is about the most sensible thing to do. In spite of all the dawbacks attending the system, night schools as useful, and many an illiterate man and womat has cause to bless their agency. To the poor suc ignorant they are an undeniable blessing. They help to train teachers for the day schools, and consume the evenings of hundreds of young people in a useful and honorable manner.

The average attendance of all the evening chools is an follows:

other twenty. It was not possible to weigh him, but his general appearance was not changed for the worse. With some occasional exceptions, when the injections were resumed, the patient gradually abandoned his resistance, and at last ate in a natural way, the experiment lasting altogether about two months. The chloroform oder characteristic of fasting persons disappeared soon after the first injection. How to Restore the Value of Turkish

"An ingenious plan," says the Pail Mail Gazelle. "has been devised by a German Jew for restoring the value of Turkish securities in the market. He suggests that the Turkish boothenders should, it sead of vainly urging their respective Governments to interfere on their behalf, enroll themselves as an army, and boldy march on Coustantinople. The moral effect of this demonstration would, he maintains be immense. The Sultan would, in all probability, shrink from the consequences of a pitched battle, well knowing that all Europe would be set in a blaze of indignation if he sianghiered those whom he had previously plundered. The fact of many Turkish boudholders being aged and infirm ladies would, is is urged, be an advantage rather than otherwise, for, if wheeled in the van of the advancing army in invalid chairs, the Turks would be too chivalrous to fire at them or hack them in pleces by the sword; and this battalion of 'decayed gentlewomen' would thus act as a shield for the atock-jobbers and other speculators in the rear. The banners of the avenging host should, it is suggested, bear the device of a bull and a bear hugging each other in amity."

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The comprehensive character of this work will be appreciated more fully by noting contents, embracing, as they do, the social ranks and customs, the public occupations, amusements, etc., of "La Belle France," as follows, viz.:

1. The King and the [11, Charities.

occupations, amusements, etc., of "La Belle France," as follows, viz.:

1. The King and the III. Charities.

Court.

2. The Nobles.

3. The Bourgeoiste.

4. The People.

5. The Army and Nevy.

6. The Army and Nevy.

6. The Army and Nevy.

7. The Parliament.

8. The Frances.

9. Commerce.

10. Education.

11. The Salons.

9. Commerce.

12. Voyages see.

13. Voyages see.

14. The Parliament.

15. The Salons.

9. The rejendid success of five various works of M. Lacrett, on the "Manners, Customs, and Dress, during the Branisance, suggested the preparation of a work of a similar character, on the "Institutions, Manners, and Dress, during the Branisance, suggested the preparation of a work of a similar character, on the "Institutions, Manners, and Dress, in France, during the Eighteenth Century. This samptions volume is a trilliam exhibition of every grade of life and society in France, from 1700 to 1758. The work is illustrated with 21 full-page Chromo-libographs, richly colored, and 20 beautiful Engravings on Wood. These illustrations are copied with the unions care from the original paintings of the best and most esteemed artists of the eighteenth century, and in beauty of design, exquisite links, and the real interest of their subjects, far surpass any similar productions. The typographical excellence, and chocaris and appropriate bidding, combined with its intrinsic literary and artistic value, render it one of the richaet volumes ever published.

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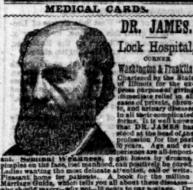
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of R. E. Soribner, who committed suiced at the Grand Pacific on Saturday, will be held this morning at the office of the undertakers, Measrs. Wright & S.ms. No. 73. F.fth avenue, to which place the

The funeral of Mr. Frank Harrington, an old nd respected citizen, took place yesterday at Graceland Cemetery. The body was attended to the grave by the Knights of Pythias, of which oration, which was pronounced by D. J. Lyon, Esq., was of a most appropriate nature.

A 14-year-old boy named Willie Coffee, resid-A 14-year-old boy hamed white cones, resulting with his parents at No. 817 Congress street, was accidentally run over at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday noon by car 46 on the Van Euren street line. The accident hap ened near the corner of Van Buren and Hone streets. The little fellow had his right aukle badly braised. Dr. Loomis thinks amountation will be necessary.

Dr. Loomis thinks am utation will be necessary.

A meeting of prominent Irishmen resident in this city was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making some arrangements for several lectures to be delivered in this city by Col. Burko, an Irish stile. The meeting was called to order by Col. W. J. Hynes, and Senator Miles Kehoe elected Charman. Messrs. Agnew, Tom Brenna, and Supt. Hickey were appointed a committee to obtain a hall. Another meeting will be held Wednesday evening as Burko's Hotel.

needay evening at Burke's Hotel.

At a Moody meeting held on Thursday last in Brooklyn. Charles M. Morton, of Plymouth Bethel, said that the Christian young man of Illinois had divided the State into districts with a view of working for religion, and that he had just been offered the position of State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Sa a, to take charge of the movement and hold meetings in all parts of the State. Mr. Morton further stated that he had been promised the active co-operation of J. V. Farwell, S. A. Kesn, H. G. Spafford, and other prominent citizens of the State, but had not decided whether to accept the appointment or not.

Resh, H. G. Spanord, and other prominent cases of the state, but had not decided whether to accept the appointment or not.

A man on Morgan street has lately become very deaf, but, being desirons of concealing the fact, has adopted the ingenious plan of taking a meteorological observation every morning when e goes out, and cramming himself at breakfast with the regnant sensation of the day. Thus prepared, with a little tact and some knowledge of his friends' peculiarities he can carry on a most coherent and animated conversation. Thus, if he is on a street-car on a frosty morning, and an acquaintance comes is stamping his feet and rubbing his hands, and sitting down beside him, addresses him an inaudible remark, he replies with effoanon: "Yes, yes; I don't recollect that I ever felt it colder for this time of year." On the morning after the election, whenever any-body spose to him, he'd say; "By about 4,000. I guess;" and when the man's lips had apparently ceased to frame a reply, would add: "So am I, and every body else seems guad, too."

There is a young man who resides on Leavitt

renily ceased to frame a reply, would add: "So am I, and every body else seems g.ad, too."

There is a young man who resides on Leavitt street with a wife somewhat older than himself. Of late he has been in the habit of consoling himself of evenings with the society of a retty young woman on Centre avenue. He has secured as his measenger a sharp young boy in whom he knows he can trust, for, in addition to his natural acuteness, the youth has been carefully trained up in the way he should speak, so that when his patron's wife is present he may not depart from it. A few days ago the young man told his elderly wise that he was compelled from considerations of expediency to take a customer from the consist of expediency to take a customer from the consist of the thate. When his elderly wise made comments upon the elaocrate nature of his tolds for a rural person of the male sex, he replied: "O, you see, everything decends upon impressing that sort of people favorably." At this moment the measenver made his appearance. "Well." said the deciving husband, "did you see the gentleman I sent you to?" "Yes, sir." replied the messenver. "Ann you told him I had tickets for the theatre?" "Yes, sir," replied the messenver. "Ann you told him I had tickets for the theatre?" "Yes, sir," and he said he was much obliged to you and he would wait for you?" "What was be doing?" Said the unsuspecting wife carelessly. "He was just fastening the strings of his pull-back," answered the ingenuous youth. He found himself less than a moment afterwards on the curbstone, with a pain where his backbone leaves off; then the door was sismmemed violently, and, bruised in body and hurt in mind as he was, he listened with a sweet smile to the shrill sounds of a woman's voice from within.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

The found himself is the the door was listened with a sweet smile to the shrill sounds of a woman's voice from within.

The action of the judges of election in the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward, which resulted in the throwing out of the vote of the whole

ed in the throwing out of the vote of the whole precinc, has caused no little indignation among the inhabitants, and the following call for a meeting has been issued:

The disfranchised and citizens generally of the Firth Ward, in spective of party, will meet Monday, Nov. 18, at 7:30 p. m., at the corner of Thirty-librd streat and South Park weems, to express their indignation at the action and conduct of the judges of the late election in the First Precinct of said ward, and to take such action in relation thereto as may be thought best by the meeting. Let there be a grand rally by those believing in law and order and an honest builds.

The call is signed by a large number of the citizens of the ward, among whom are the following:

citizens of the ward, among whom are the followng:

R. B. Stone, R. W. Ricaby, William H. Harper,
Charles W. Weston, J. S. Cooper, H. B. Brayton, T. C.
Glook, A. D., Hayward, H. S., Wheeler, P. L. W. Johnson, F. C. Russel, H. W. Boyd, Andre Matteson, J. S.
Covert, E. L. Barber, George Anderson, George T.
Williams, Ch. Prece, George Anderson, George T.
Williams, Ch. P. C. Bruper; Thormas A. Hill, C. S.
Squires, D. N. Bash, William Williamson, Robert Atchinson, C. H. D. Lyman, S. H. Sweet, P. P. Mathewa,
J. W. Stearns, George Marsh, D. L. Boone, C. B. Vanderwook, William Porter, John L. Hign, John Jones,
W. D. Marsh, R. C. Waring, Daniel H. Jones, N. T.
Gass-te, H. H. Belden, A. H. Fickering, August Singer, William Everett, H. O. Collins, H. Buckley, Frant
Drake, J. F. Huil, O. W. Clapp, D. S. Covert, C. H.
Beed, J. L. Woodard, William Demster, N. Pratt, L. S.
Major, W. H. Cunningham, John C. Cochrane, A. Edwards, John Govert, James Turner, C. L. Rock, B. M.
Woods, John H. Burns, E. Horton, Edward Harmon,
Pavid Runyon.
MES. BUMZELL AND THE TRAMP.

words, John Covert, James Turner, C. L. Root, R. M. Woods, John H. Burns, E. Horton, Edward Harmon, Pavid Runyon.

Mr. Philander Bumzell and The TRAMP.

Mr. Philander Bumzell recides at Rogers Park. He is very lond of playing practical jokes. All summer he has been amiably entertaining his wife, who is a timid woman and does not keep a servant, with tramp-literature, and instructing her what to do in case one of the frateroity should call at the house during his absence.

"See,' Lucinda," he would say, "if one of them tramps comes to the house in carries on rough, just you say you'll call your husband, or you'll est fix this dog on him, and if he don't get up andget just you yell out "Philander! Philander!" or say. Sic tim, Tower. Don't be scared, Lucinds, dou't be scared." It recurred to Mr. Bomzell that it would be well to test his wife, and see if she was as efficient in practice as she claimed to be theoretically, so yesterday he told her he had to go to Miswaukee, and wouldn't be home till late. Then he cunningly disguised himself as a vagrom man with rome false bair, sud harr dye, and a suit of ragged clothes, and about half-past 10 o'clock he walked round to his own kitches door. He found it unicched, and walking into the kitchen was surprised to find that his wife was not there. "Just like these women," he growled; "a man might come in here and carry off the whole house out of the door, and that stupid woman 'in never know it. Won't I have the joke on Lucada, though!" he said in rapture, as he pocketed the spoons and forks. At this moment the door opened, and Mrs. Bumzell entered. She gave a suriek, and seemed surprised, then said faintly: "What do you waut, sir?" The assumed tramp replied: "I want some hot dinner, and a smit of clothes, and any money and plate you have in the house, and a lisa." "Go "ay, you bad man," replied the virtuous matron; "Go way or I'll set the dog on you, and Basun is awful force. He bit a man twice as big as you on Tues lay," she added. "Hal Ha!" laughed the tramp. "What has

board of a coal-cart, and applied himself to the stack of Mr. Bumsell's ran-aloona. "H: Merov! I surrender! Don't shoot! Fire! Police! Bere's ver morning papers! Lucinda! I'm Bumzell!" relied the unfortunate man. After a.me difficulty, they recovered a large percentage of him from the dog, and put it to bed, where it was identified as the property of Philander Bumzell, of Rogers Park. It succeedently transpired that Mrs. Bumzell's brother, Frederick, had just arrived from St. Louis as her husband left for Milwaukee.

THE 500-MILE WALK THE UNDERTAKING PAIRLY BEGUN

The great Weston-O'Leary match began at 8 minutes and 10 seconds after 12 this morning. The spectators began to assemble at about 11 o'clock, and while they did not appear in

o'clock, and while they did not appear to very great numbers, those who did come who evidently sporting-men or mon who delight in the exhibition of pluck and endurance, although not having attained to the dignity of that designation. The Tribunz reporter found Mr. O'Leary in his room on the east side of the Exposition Building, where he lay on a lounge, and was loosely covered with a blanket. His wife was in the room and he was also attended by his friends

covered with a blanket. His wife was in the room, and he was also attended by his friends Libby and Aldridge. Dr. Dunn came in to see him just before the walk, and found him feeling remarkably well. He said that he had given up the idea of walking 100 miles in eighteen hours, and would simply aim to beat Weston.

Weston did not arrive until later, and came up to the judges stand at 12 o'clock precisely. He, as well as O'Leary, who stepped up a few minutes later, was received with applanse, and the crowd gathered around to obseive the great walkers. Weston wears the black velvet suit he has used in his previous matches, consisting of a light coat and kneenants, boots, a light linen hat, has a silk ribbon thrown across his shoulders, and carries a light whip in his hand. The cat and nat were thrown as de at the end of the third round.

O'Leary wears white tiguts, a striced time, a brown wamus, and light walking shoes. He wears no hat, and carries a pine stick in each hand.

Mr. William B. Curtis, an askrowledged and

Mr. William B. Curtis, an acknowledged au-Mr. William B. Curtis, an acknowledged authority in pedestrian matters, had been selected as referee, and the following judges were chosen: For O'Leary—T. A. Allocok, C. E. Hatch, W. H. Thurds, George A. McDonald; for Weston—C. A. Burtis and William Barker, of New York; Capt Shaw and T. F. Shaw, of Cincinnati. The Hon. A. Morrison addressed the spectators, saying that he felt condent that each man would have fair play, and that their visitor would be well treated. He desired that the audience would express no opinion as the walk progressed, either of approbation or disapprobation. The Committee were anxious for a fair test, and wanted the best man to win.

Mayor Colvin followed Mr. Morrison, and said:

idayor Colvin followed Mr. Morrison, and said:

Fellow-Citizens and Visitors: I was invited here by the Committee having this affair in charge to start these gentlemen in this contest. You will all agree with me that my experience in racing, if it be called that, is very limited [Laughter and a voice, "You made a good one once,"] But what we desire is this, and that I hope sever vitizen of Chicago will indorse and that Mr. Weston comes to Chicago to go into a contest with a citizen of Chicago to be hoped that there is no man in our city who will not see that he has first play. (Applause) If our man can beat him, of course we shall be very happy, and, as much as we then, we wouldn't like if to be done in any unfairness whatever. [Applause, I This is a time to mostof us. It seems out of place to be ners, a little after 12 o'clock at night, to transact any sort of business, but I believe it is generally understood that these gentlemen want to save all the time they can, and therefore they start thus early, and if there is to be any man left it will be at the other end of the race. As we understand it, the man who has walked 500 mies, he has nothing further to do; he is eafe to take a rest.

Now, it is desired that you gentlemen, there, will all

rest. When the second that you gentlemen, there, will all get back of those benches to give the gentlemen a fair start. Now, gentlemen, when you are ready to start, I propose to start you in this way: "One, two, three," and when you get three you are off. I believe that will be as fair a way as any that can be done. Gentlemen, please get on the other side of the seats. (Crowf retires.) Are you ready, Mr. O'Leary? O'Leary—Yes.

O'Leary. Yes,
Mayor Colvin—Are you ready, Mr. Weston?
Weston—Yes.
Mayor Colvin—One, two, three.
At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, the ped-strians shot shead, O'Leary in the lead and weston tugging in behind. On they went through the first round, when Weston turned and took the back track. At the end of the first mile O'Leary's time was 11:03 and Weston's 12:16, but in the second mile Weston began to walk more easily and regularly, and reduced the difference between his time and that of O'Leary. The record for the second mile was, O'Leary, 10:06; Weston, 11:31, maxing the total for the two miles, O'Leary, 21:09; Weston, 24:17.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rlinois St. Andrew's Society holds its next annual dinner at the Sherman House Nov. 30. The sale of reserved seats for the Camilla Urso concert to-morrow evening commences this morning at the Farwell-Hall box-office. Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver a free lecture upon the subject of Temperance, under the au

Washingtonian Home, this evening. The second of the "West Side Course of Leo tures" will be given this evening, by Emery A. Storrs, E-q., at the Church of the Redeem corner of Sangamon and Washington streets. Gen. Banks lectures to-night at Plymouth Church, under the auspices of the Star Course, upon "The Republic; Will it Endure?" Before the lecture, Miss Henriette E. Monroe will read "Charlie Machree," "The New Church Organ," and "Searching for the Slain."

The W. C. T. U. of Chicago bold a daily prayer-meesing in lower Farweil Hall at 3 p. m. All are welcome. The leaders this week are: Monday, Mrs. Ferner; Tuesday, Mrs. Schuyler; Wednesday, Mrs. Van Oddel; Thursday, Miss O. Wood; Friday, Mrs. Cummings; Saturday, Mrs. Barker.

The Chicago Caledonian Club will inangurate this winter's course of musical and literary entertainments at the', nail, No. 169 Washington street, to-monrow evening at 8 o'clock, when Robert Hervey, F. 49, ex-Chief of the Club, will deliver his lecture on Sir Walter Scott. The musical part of the programme will be sustained by the following musicans: Mrs. Carroll, Miss Whitehead, Miss Hancox, Prof. Gill, Mr. Leach, and Mr. Whitehead.

The Atheneum gives the following programme for this week. \_\_ais evening, lecture in the Dime Course by the Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., on "The Influence of the Heart in Human Affairs." On Tuesday evening, at the request of numerous friends in this city, Col. James Farman, of Paris, will deliver a lecture upon "The Mission of Fine Art to the Massea." This will be a special lecture of the Dime Course. The evening asses will meet during the week as heretofore announced.

DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CATHE-

J. H. DONLIN ELECTED MARSHAL OF THE DAY.

A convention of delegates from the various Roman Catholic organizations in the city was held in Maskeli's Hall, on Desplaines street, near Jackson, last evening for the purpose of electing a Grand Marshal and making the necessarp arrangements to attend the dedication of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of State and Superior streets, near Sunday. There were three members from each of the following societies present at the masting: Roman Catholic Temperance Society, Young Men's Catholic Tetal Abstinence and Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society, St. Patrick's Society of the Church of the Holy Family Holy Family Temperance Society, Young Men's Society of the Church of the Holy Family, Holy Family Temperance Society, Young Men's Society of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association Branches, Nos. 2, 7, and 10, St. Francis' Society, St. Benedic's Society of St. Joseph's Parish, St. Pins' T. A. B. Society, St. James' T. A. B. Society, German Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, National Catholic Benevolent Society, St. Michael's Church, St. Pins' Young Men's Society of St. Michael's Church of the Holy Family, St. Michael's Society, St. Mary's Sodality, St. Bridget's T. A. B. Society, St. Michael's Society, St. Mary's Sodality, St. Michael's Coumbhill's Benevolent Society, Holy Family, St. Coumbhill's Benevolent Society, Holy Family Sodality, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Cadets.

M. J. Carroll, of the Roman Catholic Temperance of the Courter and the second of the Courter of St.

the largest currentions over held in this city for a similar purpose.

J. F. Daley Letzd as Secretary.
Mesers. M. J. Carroll, T. J. Enright. John H. Donlin, John F. Walsh, W. J. Maskell, Hugh Maguire, and Cornelius Howard were nominated for the position of Grand Marshal of the Societies next Sunday.

ceiving 16 votes, Howard 16, Enright 5, Maskell 2, and Walsh 2. Mr. Maguire withdraw.

A formal ballot resulted in Donite's selection by 22 against Magnire's 14, Howard having withdrawn. The votes were taken smidst some confusion and considerable log-rolling, the Convention in this respect recombing a political more than a religious gathering. The delegates from the Ancient Order of Hiberinas and the Emerald Societies insisted on voting for Mr. Maguire after that gentleman had emphaticilly refused to serve if elected, and it was understood that they had the object in view, in so doing, of giving the Marshalling out of their number elected Marshal for the procession of next St. Patrick's Day. Some wrangling and the outling of many motions and amendments resulted from the strife, and in one instance fraul was charged by one delegate on another.

The Marshal selected was given power to select his saids and make arrangements for the redecavous of the Societies next Sunday, and the line of march. The names of the Chairman of the delegations were furnished the Marshal from which to select aids.

On motion of Frank Lawlor, a committee from the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Council Cham er to make arrangements to receive C.I. Richard O. S. Burke, who is soon expected here, and who was recently released from a British prison on condition that he would leave Great Britain, was received, and Mr. John F. Scanlan, its Chairman, permitted to speak. He called the attention of the delegates to the fact that a meeting of Irishmen, as above stated, had decided to arrange for Col. Burke's reception and a lecture from him, and he desired their co-operation in the matter. He referred to the talents of Col. Burke's reception and a lecture from him, and he desired their co-operation in the matter. He referred to the talents of Col. Burke's reception and a lecture from him, and he desired their in confinement. He expected him here in two weeks.

John Sullivan, a member of the Committee, asked the Irish delegates to attend a

LOCAL LETTERS. THE FIRE-ALARM SERVICE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Probune:
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In reading The Tribune of this morning I noticed that the Superintend ent of the city are-alarm telegraph has asked for a large appropriation for rebuilding and puting the wires on poles. The wisdom of such a movement on the part of the Superintendent is not apparent, as a matter of greater efficiency of the service, nor of economy to the tax-payers

the service, nor of economy to the tax-payers. For a number of years past there has been no department of the City Government more inefficiently and expensively managed than this same one. There can be no reason why the wires may not be continued suspended from the tops of houses with equal advantage to the telegraph service, and with great economy to the cutizens, if the ordinary care was taken in their construction and repair that other telegraph companies use in the building and management of their respective lines.

To furnish new wires and place them upon poles would of necessity entail an expense upon the city of not less than \$60,000, which, in the poles would of necessary entail an expense aponthe city of not less than \$60,000, which, is the
present depleted condition of our finances, we cannot possibly afford. If the Superintendent of the
fire-alarm telegraph would devote a very small
amount of his valuable time to his legitimate
business, for which the city pays him so liberallp, and see that the wires were not, as they
now are in very many places, lying flat upon the
roofs, and against chimneys, brice walls, trees,
and lightning rods, covered with all sorts of
litter and rubbish, uptil sometimes they might
easily be mistaken for clothes lines, he would
secure the requisite efficiency of even the present lines, without any additional cost beyond the
ordinary and current appropriations.

Where are the repairers of the lines? Instances can be pointed out where the wires
were and are so low as to endanger hats and
heads alike, and have continued in this disagreeable, dangerous, and discraceful condition for
mon he as a time, without receiving the slighteat attention whatever from the magnate of the
fire-alarm service.

mon he as a time, without receiving the slightest attention whatever from the magnase of the fire-alarm service.

At the urgent solicitation of the Superintendent, the city, about a year since, purchased 200 patent, double-back-action, reciprocating, fire-alarm boxes, at \$.50 apiece, aggregating the enormous sum of \$50,000, and yet not over ten of these expensive banbles are to day in position, or have ever been in use by the Department. This is certainly a heatthy exhibit to tax-payers. This certainly is suggestive of very large mice, to say the least.

Our city has repeatedly been disgraced by the inefficiency and blundering incompetency of our Fire Department, and not until militons upon mullious had been swept away in the wrath of the destroying element; not until capital had fled and was still fleeing; not until the remnant and remains of surviving insurance companies had again and again bled at the shrine and altar of our diagraceful mismanagement, and refused of our disgraceful mismanagement, and refused to write further uyon Chicago risks, did the people arise and demand a reform and an efficient administration of the Fire Department service, and resched it from the ancient control and stupidity of the comporants who had so long signalized their want of bedies or their ways of

Why may not, and why should not, our firelarm telegraph be correspondingly reformed,
and resuscitated and made subservient to the
interests of the city and the inx-payers, and an
ers of compe ency and efficiency inaugurated?
The people have not yet forgotten the fire at
Wahl's glag-factory, which was almost consumed before it was known to the officials at
beadquarters that a fire was even in progress.
No entisfactory explanation has ever been made,
despite the whitewashing investigation made on
account thereof.
The facts simply are that the people of this
tax-ridden and heavily-indebted city are demanding the quid pro quo for "money paid, laid out,
and expended." Shall we have it?"
X.

CRIMINAL

A man named John McAuff was arrange by the West Side police yesterday afternoon. He is supposed to be the one who shot a man named Curtis, who came here some two weeks ago, from Fisk Station, with a pack of hounds to be used in a for race at Dexter Park. MeAuff tried to steal one of the hounds while on the way to the hotel, and Curtis remonstrating, the thief shot at him, and barely missed killing him.

John Hart—not the minstrel, but nevertheless a good-sized funny-looking negro—was arrested yesterday at the instance of W. H. King, of No. 182 West Madison street, who claims that Hart stole a \$40 dress-coat from him. And Hart was funny enough to acknowledge the theft, saying that he had pawned it to one Schmidt, on Clark street, near Polk, and that he took no pawn-ticket for it, because he told the pawnbroker it was stolen. If this story is true, Schmidt's case is a hard one. is a hard one.

was stolen. If this story is true, Schmidt's case is a hard one.

Officer Caser, of the West Twelfth Street Station, yesterday arrested a gang of five young thieves, the oldest not more than 14 years of age. Their game was to enter houses on pretonse of hunting wors in the chair-cauling line, and, when the opportunity presented itself, they filched whatever came handlest to them. In their den on Brown street were found numerous small articles snowed away in a subterranean apartment, which their boyish fancies had planned and fitted up.

Torence Stone is a precious street bummer. Yesterday, in company with two other "vage" of his own stripe, he took a ride in a hack and visited all the bad places about town. At Jennie Love's, on "Biler" avenue, Terence raised a cry that he had been robbed by one of the immates named Jennie Smith, and finally he caused Jennie's arrest. At the Armory Terence was searched and the money, of which he claimed Jennie robbed him, was found in his vest pocket. Just then the hackman appeared on the scene, and claimed that Tereuce had caused the girl to be arrested merely for the purpose of finding a protect for not paying for his ride. Terence was booked, for disorderly conduct, and will probably "jims the gang" at the Bridewell to-day.

CHEYENNE CAPTURED.

The vigils of the patrol at the Armory were

probably "jins the gang" at the Bridewell to-day.

CHEYENNE CAPTURED.

The vigils of the patrol at the Armory were broken Satarday night, for their superiors had decided upon a raid through Cheyenne. And so they came down stairs from their couches, with their eyelids heavy and cull, every finger as unhandy as a thumb, and their heads as big as a paper basket. They had dressed themselves in their sleep, they knew not how, and when they stood up in roll-call, the Sergeants fairly laughed at the Pridiculous shapings of their apparel. No. 1, a tail six-footer, had his boots outside his pants, and his hat on with the peak turned back; No. 2 had his bett and baton slung around his neek, and his pantaloons had a terrific bulge in front and a most stringent pullback behind; in abort, they were on wrong side fore; No. 3 could not find his own boots, and had on some one alse's that fitted him altogether too "quick"; and so it was all along the line, one with a cast that was made for snother and a broadar man, mostler with a collective stringer.

plenty of corns, and still another who could not ind anything beyond a pair of greasy trowers and a fianuel shirt. There they stood in line, and at the signal they marched forth in battle atray like the Mulligan Guards, no two of them able to keep step. They went south on Olark street, and beginning at Harrison street they visited every ranch all along the line to Twelfth street, and their returning by Third and Fourth avenues they scooped in all the vagrants, pimpe, loafers, and thieves that could be found. The raid began at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock the scene at the Armory beggared description. There were all sorts and classes, from an almond-eyed Ce-estial, who whined away in the corner that he "no snew lawse," and "givee pleace thies dolla leite go bome." up to a stalwart form of a Fourth avenue loafer. In the wee smi' hours that they had been taken they had an enviable chance to make up in dress, and taus vie with the ridiculous appearance of the police who had pulled them. The Chumaman was captured at the famous "Long Branch," and all along the line "nigs" and vile male trash of the Tom Cody stripe were gathered into the scoop-net. They were tacked in squads of ten and a dozen into the cells, and at once there commenced a fearful Babel of language, song, and dance. The professional bailers were kept busy all day, and yet, with all their willingness to bail out even a wild cat, quite a number of the unfortunates were still under lock and key last night. The unfortunate females who reside in that portion of the town were left severely alone, only one or two of the most disorderly ones being taken in. The police deserve great vraise for the manipulation of the raid, and if there is any faith in Police Justices it will be coessary.

SUBURBAN.

Mr. Fred Meyer has departed for Iowa, word there required his immediate attention.

The Evangelical Seminary of Elmburst has sixty-one students enrolled. The building not being large enough to accommodate a greater number, the Society purpose building an addinumber, the Society purpose building an addition during the summer vastion of '76, which will give room for fifty more. The students this year appear to be the most intelligent and gentlemanty over assembled here.

Mr. C. H. Tavior, the here of the Mont Blanc ascension, occasionally gives the residents of the place the benefit of the sweet harmony he can at his pleasure discourse on lis silver cornet.

Mr. L. A. Hagins' elegant newhouse is nearly completed. It will prove an omament to the town.

Mr. John Moller has returned from New York City, after a visit of two weeks. His daughter, Miss Lizzie Moller, remains in the East with her

Miss Lizzie Moller, remains in the East with her relatives.

A few evenings ago a Chicago drummer mistook the Geneva for the Eastern bound train, and, discovering his mistake noon after the train was in motion, he sprang from the moving train, dislocating his shoulder, and somewhat damaging his facial beauty. He was attended to by Dr. Hiedemann, and ruturned home Thursday.

An exhibition of tableaux vivait, music, charades, and readings was given by the young ladies of the Elmhurat boarding-chool Friday evening at the school,—the beautiful residence of the lady Principal, Mrs. L. M. Cutler. It is innusual for so fine an entertainment to be given

evening at the school,—the beattiful residence of the lady Principal, Mrs. L. M. Cutler. It is unusual for so fine an entertainment to be given by amateurs. The singing of Mr. Taylor, and of Miss Bradley, of Chicago, cas particularly enjoyable, as were also the instrumental efforts of Miss Gertie Sawin. The first tableau presented was the "Guardian Ange," taken part in by Misses Carrie Wade and Grace Cutler, and was among the finest of the evening. Another tableau of exquisite beauty was "Night and Morning," personated by Misses Gertie Sawin and Ella Torrode. The charads and tableau, "Harem-Scarem," represented a Turkish Harem; in the second act the Twix, surrounded by his wives, plunges a dagger into his favorite's breast, and that is the "sare-em." This closed the evening's entertainment. Many were present from Chicago and the djacent towns, while all of the ellie of Elmiurat were in attendance, The financial encoes was all that the most hopeful had anticipated. The entertainment was given under the inspices of the young ladies of the sen inary, but the encouragement and valuable assistanced Mrs. L. M. Cudler, Mrs. Hagins, and Mrs. Lase made the evening a success.

Mrs. James F. Claffio, wife of Representative

showing deep thought and culture
President J. Bianchard and Dr J. B. Walker,
of Wheaton, are attending the Auti-Masonic
Convention, held at Peoria.
Mrs. E. A. Kirk, of Kirkland, Ill., has been
the guest of friends for the pat two weeks.
She returned home Tuesday morning.
Mrs. Warrick is in Philadelphia.
Rev. I. A. Hart, of Woodstock, has recently
visited Wheaton.
Mrs. Bufus Blanchard returned to her home
from New York City last week.
Mrs. Miller, of Michigau, aistenof Mrs. A. S.
Landon, has been her guest for some weeks past.
Miss Evs Way, of Propect Pat, has recently
returned from Moline, Ill.
The office of the Wheaton Illindan has been
removed to Central Biook.
The Northwestern Bailway Company are building some large cattle-yards not farlrom Wheaton
iepot.
Mr. Berdamin Gramphine has some on an Easte.

The school question continues b create considerable excitement here and inthe neighboring suburb, Lyons. Riverside a the proud possessor of a village charter and a Board of Aldermen, and, consequently, didains to be connected with the hamlet, Lyons in any way. Heretofore these two burgs formed but one school district, but one of the first official acts of the newly-elected first official acts of the newly-elected Aldermen of this village was to seeks separation from Lyons, and build up educational institutions specially adapted to the wants of the Riversiders. But the citizens of Lyons are anxious to enjoy the society of their aristoratic neighbors until a bonded debt of \$5.00, incurred in erecting school buildings several years ago, shall have been paid. Public meetings have been held, infunctions have been issued and set aside, and the end is not yet.

The Village Trustees have recently expended \$600 in improving the reservoir and waterworks.

works.

The Rev. Dr. Trowbridge presches in the Riverside Chapel Sunday morning and in the Lyons Union Chapel in the afternoon.

The Riverside Sunday-school is it a flourishing condition. The regular attendance is more than 100 scholars.

than 100 scholars.

NAPERVILLE.

Cases of horse-stealing are growing to be of weekly occurrence in this city. On has Wednesday night two valuable horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. Eichelberger, near this place. A diligent search has revealed no trass of either thisves or property.

Nathan Allen, another of Napervile's oldest residents, has died. The funeral took place Tuesday, and was attended by a large circle of sorrowing friends.

The second public meeting of the Literary Society was held last Monday evening, and Boecker's Hall was filled to its utmost cancity. The chief feature of next Monday's meeting will be a mock court, in which a member of the Society will be tried on an imaginary charge of larceny. The trial will be conducted by the legal telem of the village, and a good time is expected.

The Naper Mills, which have been undergoing repairs for cothe time past, are againin working order. Rosentreter & Hughn have leased the mills for a term of years.

The fathers and mothers of the vilage were present in large numbers Thursday evening to vitness the execution of the Cantas by their

witness the execution of the Cantas by their children. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Universalist Sunlay-School Society. The children performed their parts in a creditable manner.

The Congregational sociable at Mr. D. K. Foote's Tuesday evening was well attended, and the entertainment a very enjoyable one.

The Literary Society discussed the finance question Friday evening. The next making till be also friday flay its with a content of the co

THE MYSTERIOUS FLOATER.

Further Attempts to Identify the Body Found in Hough's

It Seems Settled that the Dead Man Was Not Paul Bauch.

Evidence that Deceased Was a Miner Named Burr.

And that there Has Been Another Ziegenmeyer Case in Chicago.

The remains of the floater picked up in Hough's Slip early Saturday morning are still at the Morgue, anidentified. One thing is certain, that it is not Paul Bauch. He came here area that it is not Paul Bauch. He came here from Maquoketa Wednesday, Oct. 27, and was seen by various persons around town, among them Mr. Andreas Stamm, keeper of a drug-store at No. 192 Bine Island avenue. Bauch came into his store in a slightly mebriated condition, and when he left he said he was going back home to his folks. Instead of going south as, was reported in yesterday's maper, Mr. Stamm says he took a horse-car and went me a northerly direction. It appears that Bauch resided in the neighborhood some two years ago, and by his free-and-easy style became well known in the locality. His parents in Germany are quite wealthy, but would not keep Paul at home on account of his loce habits. He was a tall good-looking young fellow, and the very essence of a good-natured, low, and the very essence of a good-natured, beer-drinking, indoleut German student. Dur-ing the time that he resided on Blue Island av-

enue he earned quite a reputation in his way.
The first of every mouth he received an installment of \$49 in gold from his parents, and he was in the habit of disappearing for several days after receiving it, invariably transfer in the fourth or turning up on the fourth or fifth day of the month, with not a single cent to command. He was known in all the saloons as a jolly good fellow, and received numerous small loans from nearly all of them. When he married into some wealth, some ten months ago, he passed through this city on his way to Iowa, and took advantage of his visit to take up all his little indebtednesses around town. His business in Maquoketa was not first-class, and not at all suited to Paul's temperament. Mr. Stamm recently received a letter from his partner, Dr. Ehrlich, and from the tone of it there is no doubt' but that Banch's easy ways have ran away sith his better sense, and that he is now spending the \$950 which he procured at Clinton a few days before he ran away. The letter intimates that his wife thinks that he has started for Germany. All things taken into consideration, his frieuds and acquaictances think there is no doubt but that he has run away, and is still alive and well. To make sure, however, Mr. DeGrash, the gentleman who is in town searching for Eauch, resterday gathered together some of Bauch's former friends, among them a man named Schafer, and with them he again visited the Morgue and viewed the remains by daylight. There could be no doubt that the corpse was not that of Paul Bauch.

The possibilities in this direction of a most foul murder having been committed were no sooner di-sipated than there arose a new source or intelligence about the floater which more strongly and unmistakably point to a deliberately-planned and well-executed murder, rivaling in horror, though similar in nature, to Ziegenmeter's Jastardy deed of six years ago. As yet the facts are in the deepest mystery, and by accidental blunders nothing could be made definite until late last night. During yesterday Supt. Hickey received a dispatch from a man at he Victoris House, stating that he could probably give some signormation ponceroing the floater. As the dispatch failed to give the location of the house, and as no one knew where it was, the matter was allowed to test. Mr. De Grush took it upon himself to find the place, and, last evening, in company with Officer Ryan, of the Central Station, he proceeded to the hotel at No. 52 Sherman street. The writer ned into some wealth, some ten months ago, he passed through this city on his way to Iowa, and

Claffin, of Du Page County, did Wednes lay,
Nov. 3, at Grand Ridge, Neb., about 150 miles
west of Omaba. Mrs. Claffin was on her way
home from California, where she has been
spending the past summer for hr health. She
has been failing for some years. She was a
most estimable lady, and her dath will be sinderely mourned by a large circe of acquaintances.
Dr. Borlett's lecture, "Our Byz," given at
College Chapel last Monday eveing, was well
attended and a success, and the pening of the
course gives promise that the circens will encourage the Ladies' Benevolent fociety in their
endeavors. The lecture was a brilliant one
showing deep thought and culture
President J. Blanchard and Dr J. B. Walker,
of Wheaton, are attending the Auti-Masonic skin, and a wooden box, also filled with specimens of ore. After registering be stepped to the bar and bought a couple of cigars, treating the bar-tender. Thompson, with one of them. To pay for them he drew out of an inside vest-pocket a roll of greenbacks as large as a medium-sized pocket would hold, and all of them large bills, such as \$50 and \$100 notes, and none less than a \$10 note. He inquired for a barber-shop, and was shown by Thompson to the one in the Atlantic Hotel. He returned neatly sharen and asked for the smallest of the bundles, which was handed to him, with a query as to what it contained from the person in charge. He replied that it was specimen ore and that he was taking it out to show it to some gentlemen who were versed in such matters. He left, and from that time to this has not been seen. Owing to the lateness of the hour Thompson deferred visiting the Morgue until this morning, but his description of the man thoroughly coincides with that of the corpse at the Morgue, so that there is no doubt as to the identity. As he remembers, the man Burr was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, had dark hair, and wore mustache and imperial, rather sandy in color. He had all the appearance of a man who had seen a good deal of Western life, and his shabby clothes closely indicated in their out ashe had only arrived on the evening train on the Rock Island Road, and he had but tittle time to examine him; nevertheless, he is sure he will be able to recognize the man should he ever see him again. Reading the account of the Banch disappearance in yesterday's issue, he was at once struck with the coincidence of the description to that of the man Burr, and he at once endeavored to find some clev to his friends, if he had any. He broke open the wooden box, and found it filled with ore, packed in poelical effusions clipped from Western newspapers. On the top was an envelope addressed to one Albert Maskey, with a note inside maning and location the Delano and Goose Creek gulches in Elebo County. Nev. No other indica

TURNING THE TABLES. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The somewhat remarkable movement of American calloos to the English market continued last week without interruption. Exports of manufactured cotton are more every week than they formerly were in a month. Several new arrivals from Great Britain, Germany, and Canada, commissioned to purchase American cottons, excites considerable comment among the trade. The total exports of domestic cottons last week were \$171,000, of which \$141,000 went to Great Britain.

BUFFALO MARINE NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The scow William Vannatta, loaded with staves for Tonswands, sprung a leak off Long Point, became waterlogged, and was sailed into Peri Mestland Friday statement in these condition.

The same on the statement of the Peri Mestland Friday statement in these condition.

at work in water waist-deep. Her deck-load of staves was washed off. Snow fell here 10 inches deep this morning, the first snow-storm of the season. It was a northeaster, and the water in the harbor fell about 5 feet, being the lowest since 1867. The schr Bailey entering the post grounded at the lightnouse, and remained there till about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Vessels were aground lying at the docks. No serious disasters, however, are reported beyond the sinking of a small tug and a canal-boat or two.

ROCKFORD.

Pigeon-Shooting, and Other Items of

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 13.—Rockford is not a ROCKPORD, Ill.. Nov. 13.—Rockford is not a sporting community by any means, but once in a while we have some tolerably fine sport with the trigger (for instance, the St. Louis due). Last: Wednesday about 800 pigeous were dispatched on the fair-grounds by some Chicago, Rockford, Beloit, Cherry Valley, and Belvidere aportsmen, and a sat distinguish themselves. who, bowever, did not distinguish the very much. Among those who concessed for the different prizes were H. N. Sherman, L. Bogar. M. Tousley, D. Chamberlain, E. H. Lyman, and

The Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroa

The Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company commenced business here Aug. 11. Since then, their receipts have been nearly \$5,000, and 113 carloads of freight, or about 2.120,745 pounds.

John W. Dyer, one of the oldest setters of Winnebago County, died very suddenly to-day, in Grundy County, Ia., in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Dyer was on a visit at the house of his son.

Charles H. Faultner, of the Rockford Bindery, has discontinued the business.

The Forest City Furniture Company, a chartered Company, commence the manufacture of functure in their new building in two weeks. This is a well organized company. C. C. Briggs, Eag., is President, and Cuarles H. Keith, Secretary.

John D. Waterman, for many years the efficient agent in Rockford for the Western Union Telegraph Company, has resigned, and has gone in with Gault, Hill & Co., plow-manufacturers.

FIRES.

The alarm at Box 517 at 8 o'clock last ev was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No 307 West Lake street, owned by Charles Iden-

berg. Damage, \$100; no insurance.
The alarm from Box 551 at 11 o'clock last ever The alarm from Box 551 at 11 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story brock
building Nos. 95 and 97 Milwaukee avenue,
owned by Patrick Killerane. The first floor,
where the fire originated, is occupied as a dry
goods store by H. Durand & Co., whose loss on
stock is about \$2,000, fully insured in unknown
companies. The building is damaged to the extent of about \$500, and is insured in the Bremen, of
Germany, for \$3,000, and in the Hamburg and
Bremen, of Germany, for \$3,000. The fire was
evidently the work of an incendiary, as about at
the time mentioned Officer Waiff (traveling that
beat) discovered a man leaving the store by the
rear door in a suspicious manner. He gave
chase, but lost the man in the darkness and intricacy of the neighboring aileys. When he returned to the store he discovered the flames and
gave the alarm.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—A fire on King street last night destroyed the dry-goods store of J. B. Beed & Co., Barnard's photograph gallery, and an adjoining building temporarily of copied by Edwards & Co. as a book-auction house. Loss estimated at \$90,000; insurance \$60,000.

BONES OF CONTENTION. MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Prince of Wales Rifles, the Victorian, the Garrison artillery, a light field battery, the water police, and 100 city police are under orders to muster at their headquarters, Tuesday morning, to carry out the burial of Guibord.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets,

How Do You Know but that your child may be burned or scalded to mor-row? If you would save his life, keep Dalley's Magic-al Pain Extractor in the house. 25 cents.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bonquets.

DEATHS.

POPE—Entered into rest, Little Brownie, youngest daughter of George G. and Susan J. Pope, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Services at residence No. 227 Lake-av. Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 p. m.

COPT.

HOLDEN—Sunday morning, Nov. 14, of inflamma-tory rheumatism, George P., youngest son of George M, and Minnie L. Holden, aged 6 years 4 months and

M. and Minnie L. Holden, aged 5 years 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral at their residence, No. 909 Carroll-st., corner of Leavitt, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 10 s. m.

VAUGHAN—Sunday morning. Nov. 14, snddenly, at his residence, No. 1305 Michigan-av., Charles W. Yanghan, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'NEHLL—Nov. 14, Patrick O'Neill.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 903 West Washington-st., to depot. Friends of the family are invited.

LARGE—On Sunday, Nov. 14, 1375, at 5 o'clock p. m., Agnes B. Large, beloved wife of J. H. Large, of consumption, aged 25 years 6 months and 14 days.

Funeral from her late residence, 142 North Ada-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graccland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

137 Oskaloosa, Is., and Zanesville, O., papers please

J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor
Elm and Front-sts., Cincinnati, O.,
say: "Sms.—In our neighborhood
a number of teamsters are using the
Contaux Liniment, pronouncing if
superior to anything they have ever
used. We sell as high as four or
five dozen bottles per month to
therm."

The Proudest Woman in Town The Proudest Woman in Town is this woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILIOON to poliah her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiant, daraling teapot was never seen before. Electro Silicon is a natural influential product of a Nevada mine. It does not scratish, wear, or corrodo, but if produces the most astonishing polish in the world on Gold. Silver, and all fine surfaces. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers, and Grecoers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 38 South Water-st., Chicago. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
FURST A BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COM-pany—Plows Riding and Walking Cultivators. Sulky Hay Rakes, and R. R. Serapers. W to 6 North Des-phalmos-st. AWNINGS, TENTS, AND WAGON-COVERS.

FLAGS AND BANNERS-COTTON DUCK.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Bill to 200 South Water-st.,

Corner Pith-av.,

Chicago.

TWINES AND CORDAGE

MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE.
Hemp and Manilla Lathyam.
Steel and Iron Wire Rope.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ent to EM South Welgreit, Chicago.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
STATE SAVINGS LASALE Chicago, III.

FINANCIAL SPECULATION

III WALL-ST. \$500,000 has been made in a single investment of \$100. This of course is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily \$5 can realize—say \$25,000. Even sums as low as \$1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of \$5,000.

Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

CANDY THE THEORY OF THE POTENTIAL LEGISLE

AUCTION BALKS BY G. P. GORE & CO.

The Great Sale Of Tuesday, Nov. 16.

TEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash as

THE GREAT SALE

of Tuesdity, Nov. 16.

The attention of dealers in Staple and Passy Decods, Gents' Underweir, Flain and Fanny Reserctions, White Goods, Banburge, Hate and Caparraishing Goods, Entl-Goods, Hoods, Scarly, Rulasgins, Jackes, Fell Skirks, Sc., is earnestly invited to
ar sale of the above date, as we shall close out mancape and attractive or adjuments. GEO. P. GORE & CO... 6s and 70 Wabnab

The Great Sale OF TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

The attention of dealers in Ladies' fine underweak. Gowns, Chemise, Night-Dresses, Pantaistis, in, also fine Linen Handberchlets (Ladies' and Gents' of extra quality and finish is also invited to this sale, as has been lines of these goods ever offered in Chicago at suction will be sold.

Will also offer those of fine Black Alpacas, Ladies' and Misses' fine Fur Sets and Check, Lating Gloves, Mittens, &c., in Kid, Buck, Leather, Coth. Sheep, Caliskin, &c., Tall lines fancy Cottonades, Dress Phylis, Linery, Cheviots, Furniture Checks, White and Plaid Flannels, &c.

Wool Blankets, Horse Blankets, &c. CARPET SALE at 11 o'clock, when full lines of desirable patterns in cotton chains, all wool, 2 and 3-plys, etc. will be of-GEO. P. GORE & CO., 08 and 70 Wabath-47,

2,000 Cases Samples and Duplicates Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Will be sold at our Auction Sale af Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 9:30 a. m. sharn.

M. F. Pratt & Co.'s Fine Shoes Our Own Make Sucker Boots; also Fur-Lined Men's Bals and Boots, and Women's warm Lined Wear.

The Attention of Retailers is Called to 125 Job Lots Assorted Boots and Shots That we shall close out at suction Wednesday, Nov.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, ETC. On Thursday, Nov. 18, at 9:30 a. m. Full lives of Desirable Goods to be closed out. Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, Gloves ditts, Hats and Caps, Clothing, White Goods, and

CARPET SALE 11:30 a. m. Full lines of Choice New Patterns. GEO, P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabaner. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF DWELLING 249 HURON-ST. AT AUCTION, MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK We shall sell the entire household effects of a family at 249 Huron-st. The Furniture is nearly new and is fine order. Also, a Fine Resewood Cased Plans, 14

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Audioners. A. LIPMAN'S Great Auction Sale

Services at residence No. 221 Laneau, Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 p.m.

McGLELLAND—Nov. 14, David IncClelland, aged 62 years.

EF Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SUTTER—Nov. 13, 7:39 p. m., George A. Sutter, aged 24 years and 8 montas.

Burial services at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, Nov. 15, at No. 186 East Van Buren-st. Friends are invited.

CAFFERTY—At his residence, No. 1038 West Madiaon-st., on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, John Cafferty, of typhoid pseucomonia, aged 22 years and 5 montas.

Funeral to Remoshs on Tuesday at 7 c'clock a. m. such days over due, naless they are redesemble persons between the same persons 10 days over due, naless they are redesemble persons. Northwest corner Clark and Mource-sa.

Northwest corner Clark and Mource-sa.

The accumulation embraces as nolices wairdy of goods, among which are:

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, American, Swim, and English make Key and Stem-Winder, Dismond, Emeral, Sapphire, Came, and Ooral Jewkry, Eiver and Field Glasses, Masical and Mathematical Instruments, Ladies' and Gents' Goods, sts., etc.

WM. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, at their missing the same persons is the sale.

The accumulation embraces as notices waited of goods, among which are:

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, American, Swim, and English make Key and Stem-Winder, Dismond, Emeral, Sapphire, Came, and Cornel Jewers, 19 feet and Field Glasses, Masical and Mathematical Instruments, Ladies' and Gents' Goods, sts., etc.

WM. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, at their missing the colock as an extended to sell at Pablic Andreas and Says over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are redeemed phelogus which I hold this are 30 days over due, an less they are red

CONTINUED BALE OF Bankrupt Stock OF JOS, BUTLER & CO.,

At 179 H. Macliscon St.,

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 16, at 10 clock.

Among the goods unsold are several fine Guns und
Biffes, Copper Finals, Shot Belle, Fishing Rods, Hoels,
Fise, Lines, together with a large variety of goods
neually found in a gun-store. By order of Bell.

Jenkins, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucliences.

At Butters & Co.'s Anction Rooms, 108 Madison-st., Wednesday Morning, Nov. 17, at 9:30 o'cleck, White Granite, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in packages and open lots. Table Glassware, Pine Table Otllery. Wool and other Carpets, Door Main.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 18, at 920 o'clock. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GO Clothing, Woolens, Knit Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mitta BOOTS AND SHOES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A large and well-assorted stock of Overcoats, Costs, Vests, Panta, etc., etc. After which our regular alls new and second-hand FURNITURE

Carpeta, Stoves, and General Household Gesta.
ELISON, POMEROT & CO.,
84 and 86 Randsipheta Omnibuses, Horses, Harness, AT AUCTION, Weduesday Morana, Nov. 17, at 10 ochet, AT BARN OF Brickmakors' Line, The Ownibuses, thirty-three Horses, are Lamber Magun, and set Harness, Barn, Blackmakh Senty, Took, &c., and Bala permaptry, for each, 200, Antisment, Line, NASA & CO., Antisment, Line, NASA & CO., Antisment, Line, NASA & CO., Antisment, Line, NASA & CO.

By JAS. P. Menamara & CO., 1,500 CASES Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 18, at 9:30 o'clock.

VOLUME

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SE CENT

INSU

Insurance NEW

ESTABLISHED .... CASH ONE MILLIC

Nearly one-half United States Re Desirable Risk OLD, THOROUG RELIABLE Com INDEPENDENT Edward

AG 130 LAS REAL SOUTH

Great Anction Sale of Workers' Additi an erst side of river, on

on and side of river, on he great from mills, now received from mills, now received from mills, now received from mills, now received from mills on Lakern Carsfree, Salle as not cheap, Terms, if Interest 5 per cent, A de sale. Title perfect. Show will be postponed, and not found in Times, Tribus Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1815, 1873, lois sold at \$151.00 thave been resold at \$150.0, if formation call on Boom 18, 112 Washing Building. DYEING AN DYE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's in a superior manner. BOSTON FANCY 190 South Clark, 188 Illin DISSOLUTI DISSO Notice is hereby given the fore existing between arm name of Levin & Sun and the matter of the sun and the sun and

The business will herea place, No. 182 State-st., be liabilities of the late f Chicago, Nov. 13, 1873. DISSO The copartnership her

frm hame of it.

Any been dissolved by mill
Taylor retires from the fire
and Mr. Theodore Neubar
under the firm of Kirchl
stand, assuming all the ou Thicage, Nov. 12, 1875. OCEAN NA National Line NEW YORK TO QUEEN RAIL, 400 tem. ENGLAND, 476 tem. EOU'PT LOW tem. EOU'PT LOW tem. ORBECK, 4.30 tem. CADD DESCRIPTIONS. CADD DESCRIPTIONS.

Cabin passage, 300 and six at reduced rates. Six Dra ta f. c. £1 and upwards. Apply u. Sortheast corner Clark e50 hhorman trouse), Chicago ONLY DIRECT I The General Transs lant between New York and Ha has lave the couts for the the has lave the couts for the the than lave the couts for the the than and other), will sail a follows:

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CUNARD Sailing Three Tim BRITIS LOWES

Randolph-sis., Chicago. P. B. DU VERN Great Western From New York to CORNWALL, Stamper... SREAT WESTERS, W.

N. B.—Mr. Dam will be Union Square Hotel hown hotels up-town.

PERFUME

J & E. ATK
WHITE ROSE as
ROSE TOLLES IN
BOAP, TOLLES
PRIZE MEDAL
RA, COEDOVA,
Bold by all fineseates.

Bale Agents in No.
\* The growing ga

PRO. PROP OFFICE DATION